The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrangements for Napoleon's Funeral Complete.

ILLNESS OF EUGENIE.

Terrible Earthquake in India.

1,500 PERSONS KILLED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VISITORS AT CHISELHURST.

LONDON, January 13.—Visitors continue to arrive at Chiselhurst.

ILLNESS OF EUGENIE.

Empress Eugenie is seriously indisposed, and her condition causes much alarm.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements for the funeral are now complete. It will take place on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains are to be conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight horses. The Prince Imperial will follow as chief mourner. Next will come the Princes of the Imperial family; the Prince of Wales, if present; members of diplomatic corps; aristocracy; officers who were attached to the household of the Emperor; friends of the family, in the above named order. The ladies will proceed to the chapel in advance of the funeral cortege. The procession will be of a very simple character.

NAPOLEON'S UNIFORM.

LONDON, January 13.—The uniform of Field Marshal, which clothes the remains of Napoleon, is the same worn by him at Sedan. The body will lie in state to-morrow from noon until 4 P. M.

THE EMPRESS' CONDITION.

The condition of the Empress is such that she will be unable to attend the funeral.

POLICE FOR CHISELHURST.

A strong detachment from the Metropolitan police force has been sent to Chiselhurst to preserve order to-morrow and on Wednesday, when the crowd of spectators is expected to be immense.

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS.

Mr. Emile Ollivier, formerly Napoleon's Minister of State, and Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, arrived at Chiselhurst yesterday evening. Deputations from the cities of Bastia and Ajaccio are on the way to attend the funeral.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

A political conference will be held at Chiselhurst on Thursday, when the expediency of a formal proclamation from the Empress and the status of the Prince Imperial will be considered. It is thought that Prince Napoleon is opposed to the views of the ex-Empress and the extreme Bonapartists in regard to the future fortunes of the Prince Imperial.

A CHANCE TO VIEW THE REMAINS.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of two hundred persons hourly to view the remains of Napoleon while lying in State.

EAST INDIA.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Bombay says that a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Soonghur, a town of India, in a detached district of the Nizam's dominions, one hundred and fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in one town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there is much additional loss of life.

NEW YORK.

The Stokes Bill of Exceptions.

OPENING OF TWEED'S CASE.

New Charter for Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1873.

THE STOKES BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

The bill of exceptions by the counsel for Stokes holds that the Court erred in not sustaining a challenge against one of the jurors; in permitting hearsay evidence of Francis Curtis; in permitting allusions to the former trial by the prosecution; in not permitting the offer to show that the prisoner was anxious to disclose his defence before the Coroner's inquest; in permitting proof of threats to be introduced at the trial of the trial; in ruling out the offer to show that the prisoner was under apprehensions of Fisk's violence, and erred in excluding proof that Stokes was watched and dogged by unknown parties; also, that disqualified persons were on the jury. On these points they will ask a new trial.

OPENING OF TWEED'S CASE.

A large crowd was present in the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning to witness the opening of the Tweed case. Great suspense followed the request of District Attorney Phelps to postpone the case for one hour for consultation of the prosecuting counsel upon information in their possession, which would decide whether they proceed or not with the case against Tweed, which depends upon the records. It is believed that the delay asked for is consequent on the discovery that one of the jurors is a member of the American Club, which was founded by Tweed.

NEW CHARTER FOR BROOKLYN.

A new charter for Brooklyn, framed by the Committee of One Hundred, is about perfected. It does away with the Board of Supervisors, merging their duties into those of the aldermen. It abolishes several Commissioners and unites the towns in Kings county to the city of Brooklyn, as additional wards, all of which is expected to result in a reduction of taxes and better government.

GREELEY'S WILL.

The Greeley will case was before the Surrogate of West Chester county again to-day, but at the suggestion of Miss Ida Greeley, all proceedings were deferred until Monday, the 27th inst., to afford all parties interested an opportunity to confer, and if possible come to an amicable arrangement.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF CURRENCY.

It is stated that the effect of the decision of the Senate's Finance Committee adverse to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the currency, will be to cause the withdrawal of two and a half millions currency issued last fall.

NEW ERIE BONDS.

The *Times* will publish to-morrow an interview with President Watson, of the Erie Railway, who states that the report that the company is about to issue ten million convertible bonds is correct.

ESCAPE OF BURGLARS.

John Brady, Frank S. Wilson, both burglars, and George D. Long, a forger, escaped from the Sing Sing Prison yesterday.

THE TYLER ESTATE.

The widow of ex-President Tyler is about to sell her property on Staten Island, and to repurchase the Tyler estate in Virginia.

CREDIT MOBILIER BOOKS.

It is generally believed that the books of the Credit Mobilier will never be obtained for the use of the Congressional Committee.

THE ICE CROP.

There is great activity among the ice cutters on the Hudson river, the crop being the heaviest in seventy-five years.

INCREASE OF THE CITY DEBT.

The debt of this city increased $7,250,000 last year.

FIRES.

Ligonier, Ind.

TOLEDO, January 13. — The Conrad block, including the Heiner House, at Ligonier, Indiana, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The insurance is less one thousand dollars.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Juke's paper mill, at Amsterdam, has been burned. Loss $50,000.

Inauguration of Two Governors in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—The inauguration passed off quietly. McEnery was inaugurated in Lafayette Square. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Bishop Milner.

Kellogg was inaugurated at Mechanics Institute, the doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to the hall of the House. Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory, followed by Kellogg's inaugural.

The War With the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—In the battle of the companies of the Fifth Cavalry with Apaches on December 29, near Salt river, not a warrior escaped. All of the band were killed and twenty-five women and children captured. A new Mexico freight train for Camp Bell was attacked by Apaches, and the wagon master killed. At Pinos Altos the Indians killed two white men. Two Indians were afterwards seen on the reservation wearing the clothes of the murdered men.

—Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was inaugurated on Monday.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Personal Explanation by Mr. Logan—Numerous Bills Introduced—Resolution Adopted to Investigate Judge Durell's Conduct—The Louisiana Election Case.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1873.

SENATE.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. LOGAN made a personal explanation concerning charges in the Chicago *Tribune* on the 12th of July last, that his sudden conversion to the administration was due to the appointment of a relative or namesake as agent to disburse an appropriation of $500,000 for the Teton Sioux Indians, said he had never known anything of the appointment until it came before the Senate.

EXEMPTING MINERAL LANDS FROM THE MINING ACT.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill exempting the mineral lands of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota from the operations of the mining act of May 10, 1872.

UNSURVEYED LAKES.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in relation to the number of lakes and other bodies of water which have not been included in the surveys of public lands in the States.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice that on Monday next he would move to proceed with the Postal Telegraph bill.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. MORRILL (VT.) called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of agricultural colleges. Several amendments were offered and lost, when the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. ECKBARD, authorizing the Postmaster General to establish post routes, instead of requiring action by Congress.

By Mr. HOOPER, to reorganize the Treasury Department, fix the salaries of its officers and establish a system of appointments in the civil service in Washington. Also, to require National Banks to restore their capital when impaired.

By Mr. MYERS, proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the consolidation of the public debt and the payment of the principal and interest thereof, and for the payment of the annual current expenditures of the Government.

By Mr. HOUGHTON, to provide for an increase of National Bank notes and for the organization of National Banks without circulation.

By Mr. OAR, for three bridges over the Big Sioux river between Dakota and Iowa.

By Mr. MCCRARY, for the removal of the charge of desertion from soldiers who agreed to join the enemy to escape from southern prisons and who never actually bore arms against the United States.

By Mr. DURELL, to abolish the tax of ten per cent. on the circulation of State banks; also for the purchase of the original painting known as the "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

By Mr. HILL, to equalize newspaper postage.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, for a census of the various Indian tribes.

By Mr. MONEY, to aid in rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi river.

By Mr. COMAN, to simplify the accounts of disbursing officers; also to limit the time for the presentation and decision of claims for commissary stores; also to repeal the law that prohibits persons in the military service from obtaining royalties on inventions; also for the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair, a powder depot and proving ground at suitable points east of the Allegheny mountains, and for the discontinuance and disposal of some of the smaller arsenals.

INVESTIGATING JUDGE DURELL'S CONDUCT.

Mr. KELLY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the conduct of Edward H. Durell, Judge of the United States District Court of Louisiana, and ascertain and report whether, in the opinion of the committee he has, for the purpose of overthrowing or controlling the organization of the government of the State of Louisiana, usurped the jurisdiction not vested in said District Court by the constitution or laws of the United States, and by perpetrating or procuring the issuance of said Edward H. Durell if, in the judgment of the committee, he has abused his judicial functions by such usurpation of jurisdiction and unlawful interference with the constitutional privileges and rights of the people of said States, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Mr. SHELDON moved to suspend the rules and pass the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee of three Senators and six Representatives to inquire into the Louisiana election, and report whether there is any legal government there. And if there are two sets of persons claiming to exercise authority, which should be recognized by Congress, with power to take testimony in Washington and Louisiana, and send for persons and papers.

After a long discussion on the subject, Mr. GARFIELD offered as a substitute a resolution referring the President's message on the subject of Louisiana to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report whether any facts in the case require action by Congress. Adopted.

The House adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm. The Fisher, Marble and Clubb finished their labor of cutting a channel through from Carondelet to the open water just below the bridge piers this afternoon. When this was done the whole field of ice between this channel and the Illinois shore started and moved down stream, and there is no open water as far south as the eye can reach. In coming down the upper corner of the gorge swung around and struck little steamer Wheeler Casey, crushing in her side and sinking her. She was owned by some raftsmen, and was of trifling value. No other damage is now known to have been done. It is thought the river is open to Jefferson Barracks. If this should prove to be so, it is probable the gorge above the bridge piers will be attacked to-morrow.

CAIRO, January 13.—Arrived—Colossal, New Orleans, 4 P. M. Departed—Illinois, Columbus, 5 P. M. The ice in the Ohio is still heavy, but is rotting rapidly and thinning out. River risen 7 inches. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—River falling; 9 feet scant in canal; 7 feet in chute. Clear and mild; mercury ranged 45 to 60. No ice. Arrived—Minneola, Cincinnati. Departed—Grey Eagle, Falls, Henderson; Camella, Sam J. Hale, Charmer and Lytle, Cincinnati; Charley Bowen, Pomeroy; Brilliant, Ironton. The following left the mouth of the Kentucky river, upward bound: Fearless and barges, Ajax and barges, Hiram Campbell, Minnie Claire and Charley Bowan and barges. The latter was clogged underneath with ice that it dragged the Bowan down towards Weitzel's dam in starting, and was cut loose and drifted on to the head of Goose Island.

VICKSBURG, January 13.—Down—Mary E. Poe. Up—Belle Lee and John B. Maude. Clear and cool. River stationary.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Arrived—Emilie La Barge, Memphis; Peninah, Arkansas river. Departed—Baxter, Cincinnati; John Howard, White River. Clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—River nineteen feet; falling. The local packets departed. Weather fair and thermometer 48 at 7 this evening.

EVANSVILLE, January 13.—Cloudy till this evening, now nearly clear; mercury, 45 to 59; growing colder. River fallen one foot. The ice is light. An effort is being made to break the choke gorge in the harbor. Departed—Mary Houston, 3 A. M. Up—Jno. Kilgore, 10:30; Evansville, 1 P. M.; A. L. Gronedyne, 1 P. M. The Arlington is due at 8 P. M.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Cloudy and damp. River rising rapidly. Arrived—Mary Boyd, White River. Departed—Emma Elliott, Catro.

Coal Mining Troubles Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—At a meeting of coal men here yesterday, the operators accepted the offer of the miners of January 10, for the last year's basis, as a minimum of $2.50 for contract work, and $2.75 for a day's wages, sliding above the sum named at the rate of one per cent. in three for any advance in coal. Several collieries went to work this morning, and there will be a general resumption of work throughout the coal regions immediately.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The Democratic caucus at Jefferson City this afternoon nominated Colonel L. V. Bogy, of St. Louis, for Senator. The vote was: Bogy, 64; Blair 42.

The Old Liberty Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—The old liberty bell was removed this morning from Independence Hall to the vestibule, where it is to stand in the future.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The steamer Thorwaldsen, from Stettin, has arrived.

—The details of Mrs. Sherman's confession will fill ten columns. It shows that she murdered eight persons, and two others lost their lives incidental to her poisoning.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Cattle: receipts 3,725; a heavy run weakened the market, but prices not quotably lower, eastern advance being favorable; good to choice, $4,200@4,350 lbs, steers, sold at $5,25@6; several lots extra, smooth 1360 to 1374 cwt, steers, $6,25@6,37½; the market closed steady; common grades inactive, a bunch of fair stockers sold at $3,45; shipments 2,268. Hogs: receipts 31,347; prices drooped 10@15c at the opening, and the market ruled fairly active at a range of $3,70@4,00, with the bulk of the sales at $3,75@3,85; closed dull and weak; pens well filled; shipments 7,724. Sheep: receipts 1,679; good shipping and local demand at $5,35 for common to choice.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

More Special Bureaus.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

"The Reward of Labor."

THE PENALTY OF BRIBERY.

Boutwell's Successor.

UNION PACIFIC R. R. INVESTIGATION.

Work of Claims Commissions.

A TOBACCO DECISION.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1873.

MORE SPECIAL BUREAUS.

The inventive minds of politicians, of both large and small calibre, are just now at work trying to discover how much they can benefit the public generally, and themselves in particular, by adding official bureaus to those already established and in successful operation. The success of the weather bureau, which is of the greatest value to the whole people, from Maine to Florida, particularly to those engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits, looms up continually in their eyes. "Can another bureau be invented that will receive such universal assistance, endorsement and recognition?" is the question that troubles them greatly. Some say profoundly there can be, while others with as much force, "all humbug, bosh" and endeavor to, in many ways, dispel it from their mind. "A health bureau would be a pretty good thing, you know," asserts one who takes considerable interest in the welfare of the people, while another says there are already too many cumbersome bureaus in existence.

The health bureau man asserts that it is necessary, and argues "why should not the health of the people be protected as well as the commerce and agriculture of the country?"

"Just so," chimes in the man who has a scheme to reform all criminals, "but the doctors take care of them and make their living thereby. Well, the prison keepers look out for the criminals, and while they do not do it as well as they should, the system can be improved."

"Improved is not the word for it," adds the other. "we should reform all criminals and prevent crime, and the idea, Mr. So and so has promised me that he will introduce and support my bill in Congress." The latter has not many friends, but the former, it appears, has, and today there is an influence, for remember it will create several thousand new offices, at work to get a bill passed establishing the bureau and also putting the new bureau under the control of the Interior Department, and the bill for that purpose having been introduced last session.

The health bureau man claims that "danger signals" should be hung on the outer walls, informing the people that an epidemic is raging or expected to rage, the same as the weather or signal corps man now displays danger or cautionary signals preceding the approach of a storm or bad weather.

All of these schemes, strange to say, have friends and supporters on and off the legislative floors.

The Health Bureau bill is being lobbied by an ex-Commissioner of Pensions, assisted by the Boards of Health of this District, whose only recommendation are, that they have spent more money, and there has been more small-pox in this city since they have been in existence, than was ever in their absence, when the sanitary condition of the city was left entirely in charge of the Sanitary Police.

THE REWARD OF LABOR IN EUROPE AND UNITED STATES.

Under the above title Dr. Edward S. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, will, after Congress adjourns, commence the preparation of his very popular work upon the condition of the working classes in Europe. Data are constantly coming in from the great manufacturing interests of the old world. A voluminous mass of information relative to wages of the working men in the great iron manufactories has been received and forwarded to the Iron and Steel Association of Philadelphia, and Dr. Young will report suggestions therewith. This work of Dr. Young has been demanded by both free traders and protectionists. Hon. Alex. T. Stewart, the New York merchant, met Mr. Young in France and afforded him every facility to obtain statistics respecting the condition of the working men in his great lace and carpet manufactories. Mr. Stewart claims that the purchasing power of the working men and those in many other European manufactories is equal to those paid to similar class in the United States. *This assertion is not warranted by the tabular statements of wages in Europe furnished Mr. Young, and his observations while on the Continent entirely disagree with such a belief.* The machinery used in manufacturing towns of Great Britain, Belgium and Germany was not found to be up to the standard of excellency to that seen in this country. The comfortable condition of the laboring class of the old world is not on a par with that of the United States.

This work will be comprehensive, interesting and of great importance to tariff legislation, and from the notes taken by Dr. Young while on his trip through Europe, the indications are that the work will be highly interesting to the general reader.

EXCHANGE OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Prof. D. Brachlil, head of the Statistical Department of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, has forwarded to the heads of the Statistical Bureau Treasury Department a set of "Austria," the official statistical journal, published weekly at Vienna, during the past year. The report of railroad operations in Austria, during the year 1869, and the report of accidents on railroads in Austria, during the year 1871.

The Professor requests an exchange of statistical publications, heretofore or hereafter to be issued, to which Mr. Young gladly accedes.

THE PENALTY OF BRIBERY.

The investigation of the Credit Mobilier swindle has given rise to many inquiries as to what will be done with those, if any, who shall be convicted of complicity in the alleged bribery. The law to which they will be amenable is section 6 of an act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States, approved February 26th, 1853, and published on page 170-1, Vol. 13, United States at Large, which reads as follows:

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, promise, offer or give, or cause, or promise to be promised, offered, or given any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, after his election as such member, and either before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, or to any officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connection with any department of the United States or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States after the passage of this act, with intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may then be pending, or may by law or under the constitution of the United States be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, and shall thereof be convicted, such person or persons, so offering, promising, or giving, or causing or procuring to be promised, offered or given any such money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or security for the payment or delivering of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever; and the member, officer or person who shall accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable for indictment as for a high crime and misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors, and shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding three times the amount so offered, promised or given, and imprisoned in a penitentiary not exceeding three years, and the person so convicted of so accepting or receiving the same, or any part thereof, if an officer or person holding any such place of trust or profit as aforesaid, shall forfeit his office or place; and any person so convicted under this section shall forever be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States.

LIFE SAVING STATIONS.

In reply to a communication from the House Committee on Commerce requesting information concerning proper sites on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire for the establishment of life saving stations, the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended the establishment of seven stations on the coast of Maine and one on the coast of New Hampshire. He also recommends the establishment of two such stations in Cape Ann, Mass.

INDIAN VOCABULARIES.

The Smithsonian Institution is preparing comparative vocabularies of the English language and the languages of about one hundred tribes of American Indians inhabiting the regions between Puget Sound and Central America, for the benefit of missionary, commercial and scientific progress. The work will be distributed gratuitously.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Messrs. Thomas P. Robb and R. A. Savage, Texan Frontier Commissioners, called at the White House yesterday, to take leave of the President on the eve of their departure for the border. Secretary Belknap, Representative Shoemaker, and Senators Cragin, Spencer, Cameron and Chandler, and Judge McArthur, of Louisiana, called during the day.

A NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

A portion of the Senate Appropriation Committee were shown through several branches of the Treasury Department yesterday, by Secretary Boutwell, with a view to showing them the necessity for the construction of an additional building south of the Treasury Department, in which to consolidate some of the clerical force of the Department, and to conduct the business of the printing and engraving bureau as well as to afford space for the storage of a large number of papers not required for the convenient business of the department. It is thought the committee will agree to the proposition.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

The real estate transactions in Washington, during the year 1872, number two thousand and sixty-five, and the aggregate consideration was $10,003,160. The improvements for the year were assessed at $5,209,250. The total assessed value of the real property in the city, not including the public buildings and grounds, is $73,132,663.

A TOBACCO DECISION.

Under the present Internal Revenue law all "cut and granulated" tobacco, with the exception of what was known at the time of the passage of the law as fine cut chewing tobacco, is required to be put up for sale, or for removal for consumption or sale in packages of two, four, eight and sixteen ounces, and in no other manner. The law expressly and particularly prescribes the mode of packing all descriptions of manufactured tobacco, and leaves no room for discussion or construction on the part of the Commissioner.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Prof. Townsend Glover, entomologist of the Agricultural Department, is preparing for the press the second volume of his illustrations of North American entomology. His first volume on "Orthopteral," or straight wings, which includes grasshoppers, cock roaches, the mantis or "rear horse," &c., has received the highest praise from the most learned scientists of the country. The forthcoming volume will be devoted to "Diptera," or flies, gnats, mosquitoes, and the rest of the two winged insects. The work contains a classification and description of the forms, habits, &c., of each, and is illustrated by most beautifully accurate and distinct engravings made by Prof. Glover's own hand. When the the whole thing is completed, it will be one of the most valuable entomological works in existence. The Professor issues his work in science editions and distributes it at its own expense, for the benefit of science.

THE SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The adoption by the House of Representatives of the amendment to the Legislative bill increasing the salary of their chief clerk and the reading and journal clerk is a subject of much comment among officials and clerks in the Government departments. Many of them consider the action of irritability when they speak of this action on the part of the House, and say that their claims for increased compensation should be as readily responded to as those of the clerks of the House. A member of the Civil Service Commission and one of the advisory board is especially severe upon what he calls favoritism on the part of Congress. His action of the House may be taken as indications of its feelings in regard to civil service rules and competitive examinations. Not a dissenting voice was heard when the proposition for increased pay was made to the House.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The result of the recent decision of the First Comptroller on the eight hour law settles an important principle respecting the powers of Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury Department. It is now established pretty fully that the decisions of such officers, after once promulgated, can not be reversed by the head of that Department. While the present Chief Justice, Chase, was Secretary of the Treasury, a case arose, in which a decision of Mr. Spaulding, the present First Comptroller, overruling the claim of a District Judge for increased pay, was attempted to be set aside, and Mr. Chase, in a letter to the Judge in question, declined his power to set aside the Comptroller's decision. All the demands made against the Government are laid upon the decisions of the Auditors and Comptrollers, and to regard their opinion lightly would create a flood of litigation, and tend to demoralize the whole system of settling the accounts of the Government.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, it is estimated, will be about $250,000,000. This amount includes the payment of the interest on the public debt.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The stand taken by the Washington *Chronicle* and prominent municipal legislators against the propositions to have the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of appropriating about $20,000 to meet the expenses to be incurred by the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of General Grant, is calculated to defeat it. The District is over $12,000,000 in debt; and it is thought the proper way to do is to raise the money by subscription, which will probably be done.

LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The inference is drawn from the text of the resolution which passed the Senate on Wednesday last, ordering an investigation into the New Orleans troubles, that in the event of special Congressional proceeding to Louisiana to take testimony, the Attorney General will have the appointment of said Commissioners. Such is not the case, however, it being optional with the committee to go themselves, or authorize Commissioners of their own selection to do so for them.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

The measure which has passed the House authorizing the sale of the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh was not urged by Gen. Negley. He says the views of the people will govern his and the action of the Legislature on the subject.

CAPACITY OF DISTILLERIES.

A circular will be issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau in a few days correcting an erroneous impression relative to the increased capacity of distilleries. It has been stated that distilleries, after being allowed an increased number of tubs, were held taxable for the increase from the time such additional privilege was granted. The correction is to the effect that the Government holds them accountable only from the time the fermenting process takes place and the distillation of whisky commenced.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Southern Claims Commission is abolished by the law creating it, on March 3, 1873. The proposition will be up before Congress soon to extend its powers for four years longer. The commission has passed upon three hundred claims and has 1,500 still on file. It claims to have worked arduously, and could not under the circumstances have considered more than the first named amount, as many cases occupied from a day each in taking the testimony. It is expected that extended time will be given the commissioners to act upon the claims on file for the reason that it would be manifestly unjust to allow a portion of the claims of this character and exclude those equally meritorious.

LIBERALISM.

The prominent agitators in Congress of the late defeated Liberal movement, Senator Carl Schurz especially, state that the organization is to be kept intact, and its success depends altogether upon the action of the present administration. This is their talk whenever approached upon the subject, but it appears to be an expression only of the revival of drooping courage under defeat more than a confident manifestation of opinion.

SOUTWELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Richardson, the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is urged for the position of Secretary after Mr. Boutwell's retirement by a strong pressure from official circles here. But outside of that, his claims are not favored. Prominent Republicans in Congress concede his capacity to discharge the duties of the Department, while things run along in regular routine, but that he would be a fatal error in the Secretary in case of a great financial strait is not freely allowed in all quarters. Hence the agitation of the Representatives of great States besides Massachusetts in the interest of securing the high Cabinet position.

ERECTION OF FORTS IN TEXAS.

General Coburn, of Indiana, will make every effort to get through the Senate the House bill providing for the purchasing of sites for the erection of forts in Texas. The Government now pays exorbitant rates for the lease of property on which forts are located to parties who have stepped in and established ownership to the land since the forts were erected. The bill provides for the purchasing of property outright in Texas for Governmental use.

INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

Charles F. Caffin, of Richmond, Ind., a prominent member of the Society of Friends, left for that State last night. He, in connection with William Nicholson, general agent of the Executive Committee of Friends, laid before members of Congress interested in Indian affairs a brief review of their work under President Grant's peace Indian policy, and urged that the same humane policy be continued to the end, that the Indian's industrial improvement may be advanced still further as well as his educational interests.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

Several months ago, certain parties in Boston attempted to defraud the Government, by sending in a piece of a United States bond that had been procured in some unauthorized way from the Government. An attempt was made to get payment for it under the ruling of the department allowing payment for mutilated notes upon showing by satisfactory or other proof loss of note. In this case sworn affidavits were produced to make such a showing, but the balance of the note was found on file in the department. The Treasury Department is now engaged in getting up evidence for the prosecution of the swindlers. It is the first case of the kind before the courts, and some nice questions of law are expected to arise.

NO MISTAKE AT ALL.

Secretary Boutwell, in his report for 1872, stated that there was a deficiency of $3,274,051.69 between the books of the loan account branch and the public debt statements. This fact was used during the late Presidential campaign as an illustration of the loose system in which the books of the Treasury Department were kept. A statement of the loans from the books of the Register's Office, as mentioned in these dispatches as having been prepared, sets the matter in its correct light, no discrepancy existing, the accounts of the Loan and Register's Offices balancing to a penny.

THE MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The British and American Mixed Claims Commission has disposed of nearly all the minor claims before it. The heavy claims, that is the most important in a pecuniary point of view, have been left on file until the last. There are about three hundred of these in number. Information in many of them has to be obtained in England, and considerable time will be occupied in the rebutting testimony. Nevertheless the Commission expect to conclude the consideration of all of them by the first of July next, and Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States will then know their respective indebtedness.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The bill regulating the making of Indian contracts will soon come up for consideration in the House. Its passage is favored by the Indian Committee. Should it pass, all Indian contracts will be brought to light, examined, and rectified if fraudulent, or made record of if not. Either the Secretary of the Interior or the Attorney General will decide the character of the contract.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Indian Peace Commissioners will assemble here on the 15th inst. to consult upon the present status of Indian affairs, and invitations have been extended to members of all religious denominations engaged in the welfare of the Indians to unite in a general conference with the commissioners upon the subject.

GENERAL THOMAS' MONUMENT.

The delegation from the Army of the Cumberland, who were here to get Congress to grant bronze cannon out of which a monument to the memory of General Thomas is proposed to be erected, have got the matter before the House Military Committee, and the indications strongly point toward the request being granted.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, of which Hon. Felix R. Brunot is Chairman, meets Tuesday morning. Mr. Brunot is at the Arlington House.

A CABINET OFFICE WANTED BY THE SOUTH.

The Southern members of Congress were circulating a petition for signatures to-day, asking President Grant to give the South at least one Cabinet office.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

A strong effort is now being made to secure the passage of a bill refunding the cotton tax at this session. All claim agents are for it.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was engaged eight hours to-day, without intermission, hearing evidence in the Kansas Senatorial election bribery case.

DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1873.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

The Wilson special Union Pacific Railroad Committee met this morning, and were all present except Swan. Wilson said he had expressed to the Attorney General the wishes of the committee to have present two attorneys, to be appointed under the Randall resolution.

The Attorney General reported that two attorneys would be speedily appointed, and aid in the investigation, and that there would be no witnesses for examination to-day, but to-morrow, Mr. Shellabarger said, he would be willing that counsel should lead in the investigation. Both counsel and committee have the same object, namely, the recovery of the rights of the Government.

Mr. Allison said, that when the attorneys should come before the committee they could make such request.

Mr. Hoar thought that the committee should carefully avoid giving up control of the investigation to the attorneys; but that they could in the main make suggestions as to the line of the examination.

Mr. Shellabarger said that perhaps it would be the better way.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution that the counsel to be appointed be requested to be present by the committee, and make such suggestions and render such aid as may be in their power.

Mr. Slocum said that he would like to have the attorneys point out where the Government had been wronged. He did not see that any wrong had been done. He would like to hear from the Chairman who they were going to sue.

Mr. Hoar said the fact was that the road was in default, and further, that owing to the enormous profits of the Credit Mobilier the obligations of the road to the Government had not been paid. After that the House appointed this committee to find out if what the House had offered was true.

Mr. Slocum asked whether there was a single instance in which the Union Pacific Railroad had failed to comply with its contract.

Mr. Wilson remarked that that was what they were going to investigate.

Mr. Hoar's resolution was adopted. Adjourned till to-morrow.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The special committee, of which Judge Poland is Chairman, to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, resumed its session this morning, and Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, being present, was sworn and submitted a written statement.

W. Hastings sent a letter to the committee proposing to show that a large shareholder in the Union Pacific railroad and also Credit Mobilier testified in a Missouri court that he (said shareholder) had used money of stock of the Union Pacific road and of the Credit Mobilier to bribe Congressmen, to inaugurate influence and carry through by bribery and corruption legislation in the interest of railroads.

Charles A. Neilson, son-in-law of James Brooks, was sworn. Witness produced his certificates of stock in the Credit Mobilier, the first certificate being for one hundred shares, dated December 26th, 1867, and the second for fifty shares, dated February 29th, 1868. Witness subscribed originally to one hundred shares.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

The Senate Committee on Elections this morning examined Ira Busick, a member of the Kansas Legislature, C. W. Thomas and James T. McDowell, the latter of whom testified that Thomas offered to sell him Caldwell votes of Steele and other members of the Legislature. The committee also examined at great length, L. T. Smith, Caldwell's partner in the banking business. Smith gave the details of the arrangement made before the Senatorial election between Caldwell, Governor Carney and himself, by which Carney was to withdraw from the Senatorial candidacy for fifteen thousand dollars, paid him by Caldwell. This amount was subsequently paid to Carney by Caldwell in installments of ten and five thousand dollars respectively. Some time afterwards Smith gave Carney seven thousand dollars to reimburse him for his expenditures during the election.

LOUISIANA POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in answer to a resolution of that body on the 16th of December last, a mass of papers upon the subject of Louisiana political affairs furnished by Attorney General Williams.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

From Tennessee to the upper lake region, and eastward over the Middle States, north-westerly and westerly winds, lower temperature and clear and clearing weather.

TITWANS, NOT TETONS.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan has replied to the House resolution calling for information relative to the Teton Sioux Indians. Their proper name is Titwans.

BROWNSVILLE.

Death of An Estimable Citizen—Week of Prayer — Temperance Movement—Cold Weather, Etc., Etc.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 10, 1872.

DEATH OF WM. FISHER, ESQ.

William Fisher, Esq., an estimable citizen of East Bethlehem, and director in the First National Bank, died on Thursday after a lingering illness of many months. His death, though not unexpected, casts a deep gloom over the entire community. Mr. Fisher was about fifty years of age. He will be sadly missed in the Board of Directors of the Bank, in the Board of Education in the district where he lived, in the Board of Stewards of the church of which he was a member, in the councils of the I. O. of O. F., with which he stood connected, but most sadly missed in the bosom of his young and interesting family.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The past week has been generally observed by the religious denominations as the week of prayer.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The different temperance organizations of the county are actively engaged in discussing the temperance question. Next spring the vote on *License* or *no License* will be taken. What the result will be in Fayette county we cannot predict.

SEVERE WEATHER.

The past few days have been extremely cold, and fears are entertained that the river will soon close again.

R.

A fine lot of seasonable goods for winter wear and marked down to the lowest prices, just received at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Drop into the Boston One Price Clothing Store to-day, No. 95 Smithfield street, and get a suit of clothing for business, dress, church, or party at the lowest rates.

BREVITIES.

.....A joint session of Councils will elect city officers to-day.

.....The present river aspects make river men smile once more.

.....Doctors are happy because of the sudden changes of the weather.

.....The Equalization Board meets to-day in the Council Chambers at the City Hall

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¼.

OUR dispatches from Bombay announce a terrible earthquake in India, by which fifteen hundred persons in one town are said to have perished. News from the neighboring country is awaited with anxiety.

THE presentment of the Grand Jury, just made, bears us out in the remarks we have elsewhere printed in reference to petty suits, and the great waste of time and money caused thereby. A reform in this whole matter of Grand Jury system is sadly needed.

MRS. SHERMAN, the Connecticut poisoner, has made a full confession, in which she admits having caused the death of eight persons directly and two others indirectly. She has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, having escaped the gallows before her confession was made.

THE counsel for Stokes have filed a bill of exceptions, chiefly directed against the rulings of the court, and hope to secure for the condemned man another trial. The public verdict agrees with that of the jury, so far as we can see, and the culprit will hardly be able to secure further respite.

THE decision of the suit between McClurkan and the Fort Pitt Banking Company vs. Byers & Co. and others, being one of the cases growing out of the famous Bull Ring of 1869—now on trial in the Court of Common Pleas—will be looked for with interest by the community.

THE death of Napoleon is still the absorbing topic of conversation throughout Europe. Dispatches are being received from distinguished persons in all parts of the world expressing the deepest sympathy for the family of the late Emperor. The funeral ceremonies have not yet been decided on, but it is thought the remains will be temporarily placed in the crypt in Canterbury Cathedral, beneath the crown of Thomas a'Becket.

FOR Brooks—Erastus—read Brooks—James—and our Wood street neighbor will then breathe easier. We acknowledge the error; it was a mere *lapsus calami*. We are always ready and willing to be corrected, particularly when our critic is known to be an abridged edition of Webster, and a walking encyclopedia of political information, who will persist in running with the wrong machine. But whilst our neighbor was prompt to notice the error in the name, he was also particular not to inform his readers of the crime charged on the Democratic Congressman, which appears, so far, not to have been an error.

THE latest feature in the Credit Mobilier scandal, is the suit brought by Durant, ex-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, against Oakes Ames, to recover the value of sundry shares of stock, which the latter, some time ago, reported as having been sold to or "placed" with certain members of Congress and others. Since that time Ames has stated, under oath, that these shares were not so disposed of, and Durant and his fellow stockholders are anxious to know what was done with them, and if not "placed," then to have them or their value returned to the company. It appears to us that Ames is caught in a tight place, that will be hard to wriggle out of.

MR. BROOMALL has introduced into the Constitutional Convention an amendment providing for the publication by the State Treasurer at least once in every three months, a statement showing the amount of the State funds on hand, where the same is deposited, whether on interest or not, and to whose benefit the interest, if any, inured. The proposition further provides for the loaning of the State's unexpended balance hereafter at interest on United States or Pennsylvania bonds as collateral security. The wisdom of this amendment and its eminent propriety will be conceded by every citizen in the State, and the only thing about it that we regret is that it cannot be made to apply immediately, or that it has not been the law for a long time. One hundred thousand dollars each year could have been saved to the State, if a similar proposition had been adopted by the Legislature five or eight years ago, and this large amount of income should be secured in the interest of the tax-payers, at the earliest possible moment. If it can be done and made to apply immediately, we ask in all frankness, why is it not done? Who will move in this matter?

THE insufficiency of transportation facilities between the west and the seaboard, will doubtless ere long find a solution and a remedy in the adoption of one or more of the many propositions now pending. The latest of these is a projected railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with a branch road to St. Louis, diverging in Missouri near the Arkansas boundary line. It is said that sufficient English capital to build this road is promised and will be forthcoming as soon as the charter and right of way are procured. Senator Sawyer is now engaged on a bill granting the necessary privileges to a company which will prosecute this great work, and it is thought it will become a law. As we intimated in the GAZETTE a few days ago, the question of cheaper and greater transportation facilities between the western grain fields and the sea, is likely to become the leading topic for Congressional action, at this and the succeeding session. It certainly indicates that something is radically wrong, when grain in the west is being used for fuel, whilst in the east it is scarce and higher than usual. In the meantime railway shares are the most desirable investment for surplus capital, owing to the large dividends they are enabled to pay.

IT IS pleasant reading to find that in haughty old Spain joy and jubilation are expressed over the downfall of slavery in so unimportant a place as Porto Rico. It is pleasant to know that even in that home of ancient kings, where slavery has always been an institution under the patronage and smiles of the crowned heads and the aristocracy, enough Republicans—progressive, humane reformers—live to exult over the abolition of human bondage and flaunt the banners of liberty through the old streets and by-ways of Madrid. When we remember that within a decade, here in liberty-loving America, one could not everywhere express his abhorrence of the institution of human slavery without endangering his own liberty, if notable life, it is significant of the growth of Republican principles—the principles of universal freedom—that such expressions are now uttered with impunity, not only in old Spain, but are received by the populace with joyous acclaim. Slavery—"the divine institution"—so called by ministers of the Gospel yet living, is doomed, and ere long its last vestige will be swept from the face of the earth, which speaks badly for the school in which its "Divinity" was taught.

SOME features in the proposition to abolish the office of aldermen as at present constituted, meets our warmest approval. One of the greatest sources of vexatious and expensive litigation, which now occupies the time of our Criminal Courts can thus be obviated. We refer to actions in assault and battery, which under the existing laws, must first be heard before a magistrate, and be by him returned to the Grand Jury. This body—if a true bill be found—returns it to the court, which must go through the expensive farce of empaneling a jury of twelve men and a formal trial of the case, often occupying valuable time which could better be devoted to other business than deciding how much Tom must pay for blacking Dick's eye. Often gross suits are brought up in this round-about way, and after both are investigated by two juries, dismissed as utterly unworthy of attention. All this trouble, expense and vexation could be avoided, if we had police justice courts, authorized to try and decide petty cases like those we have referred to. But we can see no good reason why such magistrates should be exclusively "lawyers over thirty years of age, practicing in the Supreme Court." Any man of good common sense would serve quite as well as they. Nor do we see any reason why the change should apply only to cities with a population "over one hundred thousand." Why not make it apply to all incorporated cities, and give to such magistrates the civil functions that now belong to aldermen? We hope the amendment perfected in some way will be adopted.

THE Beaver *Radical*, through its correspondent at Harrisburg, mentions a rumor that Mr. Robert W. Mackay will be a candidate for State Senator, to succeed Hon. James L. Graham. We have the same authority for a statement that the election of State Treasurer will be fixed for next spring, so that the officer chosen may enter upon his duties at the commencement of the regular term in May or June. This would be exceedingly proper, but we doubt very much if it will be done. It is much more likely, in view of the recent events at Harrisburg, that the term of the State Treasurer will be extended to another year, and an election ordered for next fall. It is even hinted that an effort will be made to prolong the term by legislative enactment for two years, and thus enable the present occupant of the place to handle the "unexpended balance" for three consecutive years without an election, other than that by the Legislature at the session of 1872. We do not think a proposition of this character, so manifestly unjust and inconsistent with the spirit that prompted the adoption of the Constitutional amendment last fall, in regard to the election of State Treasurer by the people, can be successfully carried through the Legislature, without the application of the whip and spur of the party managers, in the most outrageously offensive manner. It will be a dangerous thing to attempt. The argument in its favor is that as the election for Surveyor General and Auditor General transpires in 1874, the election of State Treasurer should be postponed until that time; a very feeble pretext. But even if this project should carry in the Legislature, it seems to us there is a very easy way for the Constitutional Convention to upset it, especially as the delegates will not be disposed to permit smart operations in the Legislature to interfere with the work of reform they are pledged to carry out. At any rate, we don't think the "unexpended balance" will be the chief attraction of the State Treasurer's office after or possibly during the year of grace 1874.

CHARGES OF SMUGGLING.

The business public of New York has been thrown into quite a spasm of virtuous indignation lately by the charge of smuggling, made against the extensive importing house of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of that city. This firm is the largest importer of metals, tin-plate, etc., in the country, and we believe one of the most extensive, if not the largest importing house of whatever line, in the country. The grave charge made against them is well calculated to create anxious thought on the part of their fellow citizens, as hitherto they have occupied a leading place in the confidence of the business public of the whole country. If it shall be ascertained that a firm of so great prominence has fallen so low as to be guilty of smuggling their importations by means of false invoices or otherwise, the public belief in the honesty of mankind may well be thought to be endangered.

The charge against Phelps, Dodge & Co. is, causing their invoices upon which an *ad-valorem* duty is payable, to be made out at prices below their actual cost value, and in consequence avoiding the just payment of the full tax laid on imported goods.

Not much is as yet known of the matter beyond the fact that a *capias* has been issued to the United States Marshal, commanding him to cause the aforesaid firm to appear before the Southern District Court in New York and answer the charge, under a plea of trespass, and a claim of $1,000,000, held by the Government against their goods, chattels and other property for a violation of the act of Congress entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue," etc.

Defendants' lawyers have appeared and made answer to this charge, whereupon further proceedings were delayed until an examination of the firm's books could be made, and an opportunity given them to establish their innocence without the publicity of a trial. It is due the firm to say that they wholly deny the truth of the charge, and assert that this can be proven clearly by their books, accounts, letters, etc. They further say that the charge rests wholly in a malicious desire on the part of their enemies to injure their business, and that they have frequently been made the subjects of blackmail attempts, one of which they maintain this may have been originally.

On the other hand, the *World* pretends to have learned through an interviewer that the firm is anxious to effect a compromise of the matter, and has tendered a certified check for $260,000 in full payment of the claim of the Government. This may be true, but we doubt it, and prefer to believe that the whole thing originated through spite work, advantage having been taken of a difference of opinion in regard to the proper construction of the laws, through which Phelps, Dodge & Co. may hereafter be proven to have erred. But that they have intentionally defrauded the Government, we will not believe until the proof of the fact has been established on a trial by satisfactory evidence.

Another feature connected with the case ought to be mentioned. This firm has for a long time been influential with the administration party, and has attempted and succeeded in keeping the custom house in New York in friendly hands. The party of "outs" have no sort of friendship for them, and it is believed they have been instrumental in helping along the charge, hoping by this means to gain coveted positions, now held by others. Altogether it is an interesting case, and the public will anxiously await its final settlement.

Pigeons are Destructive.

The *Northern Ensign* says: "Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Dunbeath, Ireland, has forwarded us the 'crop' contents of a wood pigeon shot by Mr. Stone, in the neighborhood of Barrock, the other day, as an illustration of the destruction which the wood pigeon commits on the corn fields of this county near woods. The contents of the packet are no fewer than 1,042 grains. Sir John says that it is found impossible to thin down the wood pigeon in his neighborhood, and he is anxious to obtain the opinion of correspondents who have had experience with these birds, as to the best means of extirpating them."

Secrets of Health.

First, keep warm. Second, eat regularly and slowly. Third, maintain regular bodily health. Fourth, take early and very light suppers. Fifth, keep a clean skin. Sixth, get plenty of sleep at night. Seventh, keep cheerful and respectable company. Eighth, keep out of debt. Ninth, don't set your mind on things you don't need. Tenth, mind your own business. Eleventh, don't set up to be a sharp of any kind. Twelfth, Subdue curiosity. Thirteenth, avoid drugs.

GENERAL NEWS.

MICHIGAN produced 1184 pairs of boy twins during 1870. The other half was a girl.

THE hide of the late Romeo covers 212 square feet and is three-quarters of an inch thick.

THERE are 20,000 Presbyterian congregations, embracing 34,600,000 members, in the world.

A YOUNG lady in Terre Haute has written a charming little novel entitled the "Monkey's Frow."

FOR the convenience of amateurs, an enterprising physician has opened an office at a St. Louis skating rink.

THE increase in the amount of opium used in this country has been a million ounces per month for the past year.

THE name "grass widow" is of French origin. It is derived from the French "grace," and originally meant a widow by courtesy.

THE girls at an Ohio female college had to lie in bed all day recently to keep themselves from freezing, because the heating apparatus had got out of order.

THE superintendent of a London workhouse has been convicted of manslaughter for refusing admission to a poor woman who afterwards died of neglect.

AN Iowa jury has decided that a cow's tail bitten off by a dog was worth just $5 to the owner of the cow. Its value to the animal herself cannot be estimated.

A CHILD in Helena, Montana, who swallowed some concentrated lye two years ago, has been kept alive since then only by feeding him through a stomach-pump.

THE annual sale by auction of the pews in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn, took place recently. The total amount of rent and premium, was $60,230, an increase of $350 from last year.

IN German churches prayers are offered weekly for the Emperor of Germany and his royal family, for the Queen of England and her royal family, and for the President of the United States and his family.

THE actual subscription of English capital for British enterprises during the eleven months ending November 30th, 1872, amounted to $371,215,955. In addition, there were subscribed $1,535,000,000 to the French loans.

THE official returns of the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1872 gives the following summary: Bishops, 18; traveling ministers, 10,242, and local preachers, 11,964; total, 22,206. Lay members, 1,468,696; churches, 14,008.

THERE is one lady in Indiana who does not get dragged all around the room by the hair of her head when her husband comes home tight. Patent hair conservatives have rendered her exempt from playful tricks of this kind. She is bald as an egg.

NICE dry maple wood, the kind that our forefathers used to court by, and which snaps and sputters so while burning, that the old folks could not hear the kissing and whispering going on in the kitchen—sells for $9 a cord in Minneapolis.

VERY recently, President Thiers wrote a letter to the Society for the protection of such Alsace-Lorrainers who remained French, transmitting the sum of $40,255 which had been forwarded by a Committee of Franco-American ladies in the United States.

A SKUNK skin opera cloak graced the dress circle of Tootle's Opera House, at St. Joe, the other night. It was worn by a rural belle, who was accompanied by the male companion who had slain the fragrant little animals whose hides were thus sacrificed for his beloved.

THERE are about 1,000 more pigs than men in New Zealand. The census recently taken gives the population at 256,393—150,356 males, and 106,037 females, exclusive of aborigines. Live stock returns give 151,480 pigs, 9,700,629 sheep, 436,592 head of cattle, 81,028 horses, and 872,174 head of poultry.

A TRAVELING circus was recently sold at Selma, Alabama. The elephant was bought for $10,000. Six bay horses brought $3,400; the den containing the lioness and cubs, $6,085; the Bengal tiger and leopards, $6,000; the buffaloes, $400 each. The ring horses sold at from $500 to $1,000 each.

AT Seymour, Ind., a man was lately caught by a revolving shaft, and after being carried around a few thousand times, was deposited on his feet without the slightest injury. He started with a full suit of clothes, however, and when he got through resembled an athlete in gaiters and tights—all except the tights.

A MOTHER, who had with her a little daughter, was examining the figure of a horse on a tombstone, and wondering of what it was an emblem. There was nothing to explain it in the inscription. "Mamma," said the little one, as they moved away, "I shouldn't wonder if she died of the nightmare."

THE statistics of suicide show an increase in New York city during the year 1872, the total number being 140, while in 1870 and 1871 the numbers were respectively one 108 and 112. The reason for this increase is given as being due principally to the greater difficulty of making a living in that city during the past year, than during any year since the war.

IT is thought that Mrs. Moore, of Union Springs, near Buffalo, was one of the unidentified victims of the recent Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad accident. She was visiting on the line of that road, and was to have taken the fatal train for Union Springs, and, as she has not been heard from since, hear friends are fearful that she was among the victims.

J. M. SNYDER, a private in the late war, now residing near Ogden, Boone county, Iowa, came into possession of a set of army buttons. He wore them until he returned from the war, when they became playthings for his children. A few days since one of them dropped to the floor and burst, when there fell out a new, crisp, neatly-folded five dollar greenback.

THE strange suggestion of the Boston *Post* that Michigan sausage is intoxicating, has given rise to considerable speculation and some scientific research. Professor Henry has had large quantities sent him to be analyzed—not eaten—and he finds a solution of the mystery in the fact that the swine are fed on swill from distilleries and their flesh is therefore impregnated with the liquor.

LAST summer a party of girls were directed by the driver of a street car in Boston to get on by the front platform, although getting on in that way is contrary to the rules of the company. One of the girls was thrown under the wheels and severely injured. She brought suit against the company and recovered $5,000 damages, a verdict since confirmed by the Supreme Court.

THERE have recently been discovered on the coast of Peru ancient pottery and other manufactured articles, finely wrought, and some of them of gold, beneath a marine deposit of six feet, having trees growing on the surface which were older than the Spanish invasion, which proves that this land must have been submerged beneath the ocean, and again elevated to its former position since these relics were deposited.

IN St. Louis, Sunday, a gentleman sitting in a barber's chair, while being lathered, observed the knight of the razor every now and then throw some soap suds out of the mug and put his foot in them. The barber explained to him that there was a lot of little snakes in the mug, and that they kept crawling up on the brush, but the gentleman thought he would go out and get a morning paper before being shaved, and he went.

ABOUT $1,750,000 will be needed to make the Illinois river navigable to its mouth. Among other ways of getting this sum, it is suggested that Illinois appropriate $200,000 and levy a tax of four-tenths of a mill for four years, which would yield $800,000. Add to this the annual canal revenue of $150,000 for four years, and get the appropriation of $150,000 from Congress for which it has been asked, and the necessary $1,750,000 is the easy total.

A LADY in San Francisco recently opened a letter addressed to her husband and found therein a circular from a bogus currency firm, offering to send a large amount of counterfeit bills in exchange for a small amount of genuine coin. The lady was taken by the scheme, sent the money, and the next day was called upon by one of the swindlers, who, very much to her surprise and horror, she found to be a United States detective.

A MAGNIFICENT chance to organize a dozen or more splendid Italian opera troupes is being ruthlessly thrown away in our foolish anxiety to get rid of the countrymen of Alfieri and Savonarola, so unexpectedly heaped upon these shores. The musical world will live to regret its indifference to this providential supply of the raw material. The spirit of Max Maretzek is limp, and the bones of Grau's enterprise, we fear, are marrowless.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

IT is believed that the discovery whereby all the tannin contained in sumac can be extracted and the liquor reduced to an imperishable nature, conveniently for use, and can be cheaply transported, will tend to the development of a new industry in the South and become of great importance. Sumac grown in almost every State in the Union, but it is only in the Southern States that it attains the luxuriance which affords the largest amount of tannin. In Sicily it is cultivated and utilized.

IN Independence, Iowa, on Christmas a mischievous boy doused a mask and knocked at the door of a neighbor. It was opened by a young girl of 18 residing with the family, and such was the effect upon her nerves of the frightful face so suddenly presented to her, that she went into convulsions, and for five hours only passed out of one fearful spasm to go into another. Her life was despaired of for some time, but she finally became calm and is now well, but exceedingly weak.

THE tobacco disease has had a very disastrous effect upon the crop in Connecticut. According to the reports, not more than one-third of the crop is fit for use for wrappers, while the usual proportion is two-thirds for wrappers and one-third for fillers. The leaves, it is feared, have been so much injured by the rot that they will not stand the sweating process at all. For the sound portion of the crop, growers are sanguine of good prices, and are asking sixty cents a pound for fine wrappers.

THE cod-fish caught on the Banks of Newfoundland and Labrador are enormous in quantity. In 1872 there were exported from St. John's, Newfoundland, 132,872,600 pounds of cod-fish, valued at $6,811,445. The best customer was Brazil, which in 1872 took 25,570,800 pounds; Portugal 19,154,500 pounds; Spain, 14,974,700 pounds; and Italy, 6,551,100 pounds. To Great Britain were sent 5,827,600 pounds; to the United States, 873,500 pounds; and to the West Indies, 10,935,000 pounds.

THE *Swiss Times* tells the following marvellous story: "On the occasion of the last annual market in Berneck, St. Gall, Switzerland, an innkeeper, while carving a California ham, came upon a nugget of gold of the size of a walnut. The lucky find, weighing 160 grammes, about four ounces, proved to be of the finest gold. It is well known, adds the *Times*, that various hard substances find their way into pigs' stomachs, but the discovery of a nugget of pure gold in this way may be esteemed a novelty."

THE railroad army, according to the "tables of computation," recently completed at the census office from the returns of the census, of 1,962 officers of railroad companies, 7,374 railroad clerks, and 145,427 railroad employes—a total, rank and file, of 163,303 souls. This, we must say, would form by itself a large army. Besides these, however, there were 75 officers, 767 clerks, 8,554 employes of express companies—in all, 9,389 men. As these are nearly all engaged in steam railroad transportation, we have a total of 172,699 men engaged directly in railroad service.

PERSONAL.

GOV. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, pardoned sixty criminals last year.

DISRAELI was three times taken out of the bankruptcy court by his rich wife.

THE Genevese Old Catholics, anti-infallibilists, want to call Hyacinthe Loyson to their pastorate.

MISS MARIE GUTHRIE, a reigning belle of Memphis, was formerly received into the Jewish Church on the 4th inst.

SIGNORA ALBINA, the popular prima donna of Paris, is really Mrs. Emma Lajeunesse of Albany, New York.

A PRIZE offered at an Alabama fair for the girl who would make the best wife for a poor man was awarded to Miss Sophie Barney.

ONE of the multitude of Cabinet rumors now afloat puts Mr. Colfax in the place of Postmaster General Creswell, after the 4th of March.

WILLIAM PIERCE, a California murderer, who escaped from custody just after his trial two months ago, has been recaptured in Salinas.

HIRAM R. REVELS, ex-United States Senator, has been appointed Secretary of State of Massachusetts, in place of the late James Lynch.

MISS SILVIA HULL, of St. Croix county, Wisconsin, last week had her jugular vein cut by a flying fragment of glass from a lamp chimney.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S health is very precarious. Imagine thirty-seven widows and one hundred and seventeen orphan children in mourning.

A BUST of Senora Peralta, the Mexican prima donna, was recently placed with much ceremony in the National Theatre in the City of Mexico.

JOHN TECUMSEH JONES, an Indian preacher of the Ottawa tribe, who lately died, bequeathed $60,000 to the Baptist churches of Kansas.

BARON JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD has left 1,000,000 francs, the interest of which is to be devoted to paying the house-rent of indigent families in Paris.

MR. GREELEY'S memory will, it is said, be honored by the establishment of a professorship of journalism at Cornell University, to be called by his name.

THE REV. DR. WATSON, for thirty years a leading Methodist minister at Memphis, Tenn., has formally recanted his orthodox opinions, and become a Spiritualist.

JAMES TYLER was a bankrupt when he became President. He husbanded his means while in office and married a rich wife, and died wealthy in worldly fortune.

SAMUEL MARSH, the millionaire, who died recently at the Astor House, was the last member of a wealthy bachelor club which at the close of the war numbered fifteen.

MRS. HORACE RUMBOLD, who died in London a short time ago, was formerly Miss Carrie Harrington, daughter of a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

BARNUM has more pluck than money, but as long as he can get time on a few elephants and lions, and the gorilla is willing to wait until the end of the month for his salary, the great showman is all right.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI, having recovered from a severe throat attack, appeared at St. Petersburg on the 9th, in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," with Signori Gardoni and Cotogni. Madame Nilsson-Rouzaud is at Moscow.

A YOUNG lady in western New York has just declined an offer of marriage from a wealthy lover whose name is Hussey. It is impossible not to admire the spunk of that woman who refused to be called a Hussey for any man.

A YOUNG lady in San Francisco fell asleep in her bath tub, and slumbered sweetly for two hours. Her physician says something nearly killed her, but whether it was the bath or sleeping in a damp bed he had not decided at last accounts.

THE lady who is talked about as possible Queen of the Sandwich Islands, is said to be the illegitimate daughter of H. A. Pierce, for many years American representative of the islands, and a native woman, sister of one of the Kamehamelas. The Princess is the wife of an American resident of Honolulu.

BONAPARTES.

Surviving Relatives of the Great Emperor.

The death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon leaves his son as the head of the family. But there are a good many surviving relatives of the great Emperor. His older brother, Joseph, who formerly lived at Bordentown, left one daughter, the Princess Zenaide, who was married to her cousin, Prince Lucien, son of the Emperor's brother Lucien. From this marriage sprang six children, the oldest of whom is a Cardinal of the Roman Church. The other five are all married into Italian noble families, and all have children. The elder Lucien was twice married, and left numerous descendants. Of the Emperor's brother, Jerome, there are two living grandsons by his first marriage with Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. By his second marriage he left two children: one the Princess Mathilde, separated from her husband, Prince Demidoff, and childless; the second is Prince Napoleon, or "Plon-Plon," who has several children by his wife, the Princess Clotilde, daughter of King Victor Emanuel. Eliza Bonaparte, the sister of the great Emperor, married the Prince Bacciochi, and was made Grand Duchess of Tuscany. They had two children, from whom there are numerous descendants. Caroline Bonaparte, sister of the Emperor, married Joachim Murat. They had three children, one of whom, Lucien, once lived at Bordentown, and married Miss Fraser, of Charleston. They had five children, all of whom are married and have families, except the youngest, born in December, 1851, the month of the *Coup d' Etat*, and named Louis Napoleon. Joachim Murat had another son, Napoleon Achille, who died in Florida many years ago. The other children were daughters; one of them, (now dead) was married to Count Pepoli, of Bologna; the other was married to Count Rasponi. The Emperor's other sister, the famous and beautiful Pauline, was twice married; once to General Leclerc, and afterwards to Prince Borghese. But she left no children. It is rather remarkable that with all these numerous descendants of the Corsican Bonapartes, the legitimate heir to the family claims is the son of a man who is thought to have had no Bonaparte blood, by a Spanish wife whose family, until within a few years, was almost considered plebeian.

STATE ITEMS.

A LITTLE child of Thomas Tracy, living on College street, Canonsburg, was so badly burned on last Monday afternoon that it died the next day.

JOSIAS STEVENSON, pastor of the North Buffalo U. P. Church, fell through a stack of straw on Wednesday evening of last week, at his residence in Washington county, breaking one of his ribs and otherwise injuring himself.

ABOUT four o'clock on Sunday evening, January 5th, the ice went off the Mahoning creek, sweeping away the new iron bridge across that stream at the Mahoning junction. The bridge had just been completed, and was among those constructed by the county.

ON Monday morning last, as Robt. Gaily, ex-Sheriff, was riding from his residence in North Beaver township, to Moravia, Beaver county, his horse fell, throwing Mr. Gaily on his head and shoulders on the hard and icy road, cutting and bruising him severely though not seriously.

ON Sabbath morning, January 5th, as Rev. R. H. McClelland, in company with his cousin, Miss Lizzie McClelland, was on his way to his church, below Mt. Jackson, Beaver county, his horse became frightened near the Methodist church and ran away, throwing both occupants to the ground, and severely, although not dangerously, injuring the young lady. His carriage, which was almost new, was totally demolished.

ONE of the cases on the docket at Franklin last week was the suit of a young man against his father for money which plaintiff claims he loaned, but which the defendant averred belonged to himself. The counsel for the defendant, in summing up the case, said, very pithily: "Twice has he returned to his father's house, twice has he been received with open arms, twice for him has the fatted calf been killed, and he now comes back for the old cow."

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 25 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cost an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic Diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

BOWERS' ENGLISH GLYCERINE.

Glycerine has been before the public but a little over a decade, and its discovery is comparatively recent. It would be difficult to mention a substances which has obtained a wider application in the arts and manufactures of the present day. Its value for the pharmaceutical preparations and all affections of the skin is now universally known and recognized, and hence it is desirable that true and genuine compounds of Glycerine be placed before the public.

Also, fresh drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, sold at the lowest rates. The largest stock in the city.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
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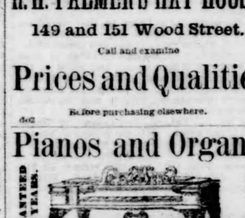
Pianos and Organs.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS. FIRST CLASS.
The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music. *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list. no21

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY
Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?
LARD CANS—3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes,
SPICE CANS,
PAINT CANS,
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Bown's New Building,
Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.

D. MILLER & CO.
79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressing and Shampooning, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.

MACCARONI
50 boxes M. & N. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Italian Paste, for soups and side dishes, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Mahn, G. Pollenius, James Reeder, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
Monday, Jan. 13, '73.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
New Dress Goods,
New Black Alpacas,
New Black Silks,
New Prints,
New Quilts,
New Housekeeping Goods,
&c., &c.
A FULL STOCK
AT
Popular Prices.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.
SEASONABLE GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COLORED BLANKETS,
Barred Dressed Flannels,
FELT SKIRTS,
Men's Underwear,
Ladies' and Child's Underwear
Cardigan Jackets,
Scarfs, Nubias,
Knit Wool Mitts and Gloves.
HOSIERY,
Gents' Half Hose,
Country Knit Socks,
Buck Gaunts and Gloves,
Chinchilla Gauntlets,
Black Velveteens,
Black and Colored Silk Velveteens,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
Silk Fishus,
Hemmed Silk Scarfs,
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,
HANDKERCHIEFS
Braids, Tapes, Corsets, Buttons,
CORDS AND TASSELS,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fringes, Gimps, &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.
NEW GOODS
Opened Since January 1st.
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Full Line in all Departments
Suited to present season.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.
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NEW GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
FINE LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERED AND INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk and Cashmere Scarfs.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
FINE HOSIERY,
SLIPPER PATTERNS.
INFANTS' HOODS AND SACQUES.
ZEPHER KNIT GOODS,
SUSPENDERS, BOWS, &c.
SILK, CASHMERE AND KNIT MUFFLERS.
JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES.
DOLLS,
And many other useful Holiday Gifts, at
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES
Are of superior quality, and the standard brand. Sold by J. S. DALWORTH & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa. de27:119

CEMENT—600 BBLS LOUISVILLE
Cement, for sale by
GANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Felt Skirts,
New Fichus and Scarfs,
Kid Gloves, Berlin Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, Hemmed, Stitched and Lace.
Collars, Shawls, Scarfs, &c.
GOOD BARGAINS
In Every Department at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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Federal St., Allegheny.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Live Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND FURS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
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FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
HOMESTEAD!
North Homestead!
HOMESTEAD TERRACE.
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THE HOMESTEAD BANK
And Life Insurance Co.
Offers at private sale, on its special terms—Ten Payments, No Interest, and Life Insurance WITHOUT charge, a few very fine Building Sites at HOMESTEAD on the P. C. & Y. R. R., and at NORTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Especial Facilities granted for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
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Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, W. H. BROWN,
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Deposits of $1 and upward received. Interest paid and Certificates issued. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

There was to-day a decided improvement in the financial tone of the local money circles, and as the year increases in age the tendency to an easy and comfortable condition becomes more noticeable. The demand at the banks is light and their resources are daily augmenting. The disposition on their part to do all that is in their power to increase business, foster trade and keep alive the spirit of progress and development is creditable, and will no doubt increase the favor in which the National Banks, as a whole, are already held by the community generally. Outside the banks money is becoming more abundant, and good paper is being sought after. The confidence in Congress that its members are alive to the wants and necessities of the hour, and that they will shortly pass some measure looking to a full and adequate relief of the money markets, has an exhilarating and healthy influence. The industrial interests of the North have, during the past five or six years, accumulated considerable wealth. The position they occupy is a strong one, and their credit, although having had to pass through a hard strain during the latter end of the past year, is good and unshaken. With proper legislation, financial matters the ensuing spring promise to be of more than ordinary activity and profit to American dealers.

To-morrow, the 14th instant, the National Banks of this locality hold their election for directors. So far as known but little change is contemplated in their management. They have all been making money, and are conducted with a care to safety, prudence, economy and liberality; hence the stockholders, with a few exceptions, are satisfied, and desire no change. The Tradesmen's National Bank, which has risen so rapidly in popular estimation as to not only place it in the front rank of our moneyed institutions, but also to elicit the admiration of the United States Treasury Department, has been made the Government depository for the 31st and 32d Districts, a favor seldom conferred by the Government.

In local securities and real estate there is nothing worthy of report.

The money markets east and west are all brightening up.

The New York *Shipping List* in commenting on the situation, present and prospective, says: Trade begins to improve, especially in the export department, and though it cannot be called altogether active, the aggregate is probably equal to about the average of former years at this period. Although the extreme stringency of the money market has culminated, monetary affairs have not yet reached so satisfactory a condition as to give play to the machinery of commerce. Upwards of a hundred millions of dollars in the shape of the January interest and dividends upon Government bonds, bank stocks, railroad and manufacturing corporations, will have been disbursed by the end of the current month, and so vast an amount of available capital for investment cannot fail in due time, to produce a beneficial effect upon the Money market and trade of the city and country. Another encouraging feature of the situation, is the return flow of currency from the west, which is contributing materially to the increasing resources of our local banks; and finally, the protracted stringency of the European Money market consequent upon the rise in values and the temporary absorption of gold by Germany, the country having determined to make gold the standard, instead of silver) has culminated. Well on to a hundred millions of dollars thus withdrawn by Germany is now being released, and the influence of the increasing supply is felt in all the European capitals, and also incidentally on this side of the Atlantic. The Bank of England has this week again reduced its discount rate, which now stands at 4½ per cent., while money at London is offering at even a lower rate. The business prospect for 1873 is exceedingly promising. The evidences of prosperity of the country are many and well defined, about the only discouragement being the the tendency to wild speculation in stocks, and the possible disturbance of the finances resulting therefrom, such as combinations for locking up currency and gold, whose effect is apt to prove demoralizing to the general business interests. Two or three schemes looking to a return of specie payments have lately been introduced in Congress, but the probability is that the discussions on the part of our law-makers will result in the decision that resumption at this time is inexpedient. The obstacle to a free outward trade for some time past has been the scarcity of tonnage, but this has been finally overcome, and the exports have steadily increased since the turn of the year.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	112½
U. S. 6's—1881	113½
" —coupons	113½
5-20's—1865	113½
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	114¼
" 1868 new	114¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40's—coupons	111¾
Currency 6's	119½

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102¾
Erie	59¾
Michigan Southern	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90
Rock Island	110¾
North Western, Common	80
Pacific Mail	71¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Union Pacific	34
Toledo & Wabash	53
Fort Wayne	82¾
Adams Express	94
American Express	69¾
United States Express	51
Harlem	125

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond' & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	91¾
Reading R. R.	97¾
United Co's New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	73¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	90
Philadelphia & Erie	28
Pittsburgh City 6's	98
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	91
Central Transportation	46¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

ALE—Following are the quotations for well-known brands: X, $6 per bbl, half do, $3; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 per half bbl. Porter, $10 per bbl. When casks are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c per lb; Pearls, 6@6½; Nitrate Soda, 4½@5; Pots, 8½@9c; Pearls, 11@11½; Arsenic, 4c; Black Lead, 4.

APPLES—Trade in Green Apples continues very dull, but there is no change whatever in prices, which are $3 per bbl; it is confidently expected, however, that the demand will soon begin to improve.

APPLE BUTTER—12@15c per gallon.

BAGGING—Peer Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 40c; three bushel, 43c; Alleghany, two bushel, 36c.

BEANS—There is rather more inquiry, but there is no change in prices, $2.50@3per bushel, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Has been coming in more freely within the past week or two, but prices are without quotable change, ranging from 4½ to 5¾ per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off considerably, but the supply is in excess of present requirements, and prices are unchanged; 8 to 15 for inferior to fair, and 25 to 30 for medium to choice roll.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is less inquiry, but stocks are light, and prices remain unchanged, 4½@5c per lb.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, but good stock is held at full prices; we continue to quote prime Goshen at 16½@17.

CIDER—The receipts continue light, and the season is about over; may be quoted nominally at $6@8 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull, and prices are lower than they have been for several years; we now quote at 18c free on cars, and 20c additional for small lots.

CORN—Quoted at 80@85c per bushel in small lots, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

COTTON YARNS, ETC.—White Carpet Chain, 28c; Colored, 45c; Penn Mill No. 1, 4-4, Sheeting, 14c; Nonatosh, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata, 8, 9 oz, 11½c; Cotton Batting.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues very light, and prices are nominally unchanged. Apples, 6@6c; Peaches, halves, 7@8c; Blackberries, 10@12½; Pitted Cherries, 20@22c; unpitted, 6@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are not coming in so freely, but the supply is still fully up to the demand; we continue to quote at 5½@5¾c per lb, as to quality.

EGGS—The market is quiet, and limed eggs are reported dull, while fresh are scarce and prices, in consequence, are sustained; we quote at 25 to 30 for the former, and 32@35 for the latter.

FLOUR—The market has been fairly active for some time past, but there is no change whatever to note in prices; spring wheat, $7@7.50 for the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8.50@9 for fancy and double extra; the indications are that there will be little or no change, one why or the other, during the next sixty days, unless something unforseen occurs; a careful look within the past few days would indicate a lower range of prices, as Liverpool and nearly all free markets have declined in sympathy with our own, and are still reported offish. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged at $5.50.

GRAIN—Receipts of all kinds of grain continues very light, and, as stocks are very much reduced there is considerable inquiry, and prices are firm and the market is active and upward; however, the demand is mainly restricted to supplying immediate wants, as the feeling is generally entertained that with the advent of spring, prices increase anyways freely, prices will recede again. Wheat continues very scarce, and with a steady demand sells readily from store at full prices; $1.75@1.80 for good to choice red, and it will bear shipment east at these figures as it is quoted at $2 for white in Philadelphia. There is also a good demand for Oats; and prices within the past week have advanced to 68@70c on spot, with rumors of sales at 71c; more or less inquiry continues to come in very slowly, and prices for immediate delivery, are still sustained, 60c on track and 62 from store; there is no change to note in prices for those figures to arrive, but the demand is merely for immediate delivery. Rye is quoted at 90@95 for shipping, and $1@1.05 in a fair demand but unchanged; 80@90 for spring, and 95c to $1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio Coffee, which is the most desirable for general use, is held in higher estimate, while East and West India descriptions are somewhat neglected. The small stock of Rio, in first hands in this country, the shortness of supplies at Rio, and the advance in price there, together with the increasing consumption and demand for this description, form, an argument in favor of higher prices during the current year not easily upset. The stock now held in the United States is under the control of operators who are able to hold; and the question of figures is wholly in their hands, and will so remain unless increased receipts and a lower market at Rio force a decline. Thus far no news from that point indicates anything but scarcity of stock and high values. We do not look for decline in it at present. The stock in this market is considerable, and having been purchased before the late advance our jobbers are selling at reasonable prices—considering the present cost and freight—but to which an addition is momentarily expected. At the moment our market is not favorable to buyers. Sugars—New Orleans is coming forward in light supply at low prices compared with foreign which is almost entirely neglected. Refined is a shade better, the market in New York having developed a stronger feeling in the latter days under the influence of short supplies of raws, and the scarcity of standard soft white. Molasses—New Orleans sells about as fast as it arrives at full prices. Syrups dull. Rice —Carolina firm. Rangoon and Patna, dull.

SUGARS—Crushed, 10½c; Granulated, 10¼c; Powdered, 10¾; Coffee A, 9¾c; C, 9¼; Ex. C, 10; C, 11½; Porto Rico, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 21c; Fair, 22c; Good, 23c; Prime to choice, 24@25c; Roasted, in ½ pound ages 28c; loose, 25½c; Java, 29@30c.

SPICES—Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, 115; Cassia, 25c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@75c.

HAY—The arrivals of baled hay have been liberal for some days past, and with a diminished demand and stocks accumulating, prices are weak, but unchanged at $25@26 per ton from track, according to quality.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 6½@7c; Green Salted Mixed, 11½@11¾; Green Salted Cow, 10@11½; Green Butcher's, 6½@7c; Green Slunk, 9@10c; Green Salted Calf each, 1.00@1.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides, nominal at 22.

HONEY—Quoted at $4.25 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1, Extra, 70@75; No. 2, 60.

LARD—Prime kegs quoted at $1.10@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.00@1.10, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.80@1.90.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—Very quiet, but prices are without quotable change; ranging from $2.50@3.75 per bbl.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

PROVISIONS—The arrivals during the past week were comparatively light, which was owing to the cold weather rendering shipments by rail very uncertain; the demand, however, is fair, and prices are unchanged, sales in a jobbing way from store at 8½@8¾ per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 7½c; Clear Sides, 8c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 16c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c; Leaf Lard, in tins, 9½c; half bbls, 9½c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $5.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3½c.

SEEDS—Timothy is in rather better demand, and we are reported sales, in a jobbing way at $4.75 per bushel. Clover Seed is quiet; dealers are offering $5@5.25 per bushel delivered here. Flax seed is steady demand at $1.40.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Richwines higher, quoted on Saturday, at 93 in Chicago, equal to 92½ here: our dealers, however, have not advanced with Chicago, they are still supplying their customers at 90@90½c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade continues dull, not any more so, however than is usual at this season of the year, and it is expected that business will commence to pick up again early next month, if not before. The card list remains unchanged, and will until regarded as the ruling discount for round lots.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

Single Strength.		Double Strength.	
24 Qu'ty	1st Qu'ty		
8x 8 to 7x 9	$	$ 5 75	$ 8 50
8x10 to 10x12	5 75	7 50	9 00
8x11 to 10x13	6 25	7 00	9 50
8x14 to 10x15	6 75	7 50	11 00
8x14 to 12x18		8 00	12 00
14x16 to 16x20		8 50	15 00
14x22 to 16x24		9 00	17 00
20x24 to 24x30		10 50	19 00
20x28 to 24x32		12 00	20 00
26x28 to 24x36		13 00	22 00
26x34 to 30x36		14 00	24 00
28x38 to 28x44		15 00	26 00
28x46 to 30x48		16 00	27 00
28x50 to 30x52			28 00
28x54 to 34x56			34 00
34x58 to 34x60			38 00
36x60 to 36x80			40 00

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the name sof the shipper:

RECEIPTS.

S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	4 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	4 "
M. Varner, Chicago	2 "
W. Moorehead, Chicago	1 "
J. Schamberg, Chicago	1 "
Rothchilds & H., Chicago	1 "
Steers & Monahine, Chicago	1 "
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
Greenwald & L., Upper Sandusky	2 "
Robinson & M., Crestline	2 "
Orr, Williams & L., Crestline	1 "
J. Berry, Loudonville	1 "
A. Cunningham, Mansfield	1 "
M. Brooks, Mansfield	1 "
Woody Bros., Mansfield	2 "
H. Smith, Bellaire	1 "
J. K. Barnes, Bellaire	1 "
Jas. Chesney, Bellaire	1 "
W. G. Magor, Bellaire	1 "
P. C. Ayers, Bellaire	1 "
T. Cockins, Bellaire	1 "
Perkins & K, Bellaire	1 "
A. Allpeter, Canal Dover	1 "
Total	33 "

CATTLE.

The supply, as will be seen, was fair, footing up about 750 head; and while there were but few of what could be called strictly first-class, the average quality, nevertheless, was rather better than it has been for several weeks past. The anticipated failure of the supply for good cattle, which were picked up early in the day at full prices, but common stock was very dull, having dragged all through, and at the close there were quite a number of tail ends unsold. Of the 33 cars of western cattle, 17 cars were from Chicago, and these were mostly of good quality, although there were also some very good cattle among those from Ohio; and in addition to the western, there were 187 reported as having been driven in from the adjoining country, making, as we have already stated, about 770 head in all.

As a general thing, there was not much change in prices as compared with last week; some of the drovers reported prime stock as having sold quicker, and common stock slower, but they were by small odds at about last week's prices. Prime to extra butcher stock, nice, smooth steers, averaging from 1,300 to 1,400, may be fairly quoted at 6¾@7¼; prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers, 6 to 6¾; good, 1,000 to 1,200, 5¾@6; fair to ordinary steers and heifers, 4 to 5¾; old cows and stags, and there was a very full supply of these, 2½ to 3½; bulls were in rather better demand, and there were some fine ones sold at 5 to 5½c, and from that down to 2½. Grass cattle very dull, and may be quoted at 3 to 3c per lb.

L. Rothschilds, one car of good to prime, from Chicago, at 6 to 6¾.

Peter Hartman, one car of fair to good Chicago stock at 6 to 7¾.

Kraus & Smith, 2 cars of fair to good, from Chicago, at 5½ to 6¾.

M. Kraus reports two cars, one from Chicago and the other from Ohio, at 4½@6¾c.

John Gallagher, 7 good 1,300 Beaver Co., steers at an average of 4¾.

Jas. Hanlin, 13 head common to fair Washington Co. stock at 4 to 5¾.

Sol. Loweuthal 25 common to good Ohio stock at 4 to 6¾.

Orr, Williams & Co, 2 cars of common mixed Ohio stock; mostly cows and bulls, at 3½ to 5½.

Davis & Co, 26 head Green Co. stock—very common nearly all left over unsold.

C. M. Heimes reports 10 fresh cows mostly common at $25 to $40 per head.

Jacob Parish sold 2 heifers and 14 steers from Allegheny Co. at 4to 6c.

Geo. Heawood sold 12 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at 3 to 5c.

T. Bingham reports 16 head of Lawrence Co. steers, 2 heifers, 1 cow at 4 to 5¾.

Eli Katz reports 1 car load to extra butcher stock from Chicago at 5¾ to 7¼.

Greenwald & Kahn, 58 head of mixed Ohio stock at 4 to 7c; 4 extra bulls at 5 to 5½, averaging about 1,900.

Jacob Neely reports 2 cars of fair to prime Ohio butcher stock at 5 to 7c.

M. Kauffman, 5 head extra Washington Co. steers, averaging about 1,300 lbs, at 7¼; 6 common to extra cows at 4 to 6c.

Louis Gerson reports 22 head of fair Green Co. steers at an average of 4¾ to 4¾.

Logan & Zeigler 1 car from Chicago, and 12 from Washington Co.—sold tops out at 6¾.

M. Varner 2 cars of butcher stock from Chicago, fair to good at 5 to 7c.

Kestner & Illeg 22 fair to good Green Co. steers at 5¾ to 6c.

W. Moonshine 25 from Chicago, sold tops out at 6 to 6¾; tail ends unsold.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 20 head of common mixed Ohio stock at 3¾ to 5¾.

Keifer & Beyer report 2 cars of fair to prime butchers' stock from Chicago to-day.

Scott Trautman sold 5 head of mixed western stock at 3 to 6¾.

Sadler, Hazen & Co. report 7 cars mixed Ohio stock from Guernsey and Belmont counties at 3¾ to 5c.

S. Marks & Bro. report 56 head of fair to prime butcher stock from Chicago at 5¾ to 7c.

S. Lowensteine & Co, 17 fair to medium from Green Co. at 5 to 5½.

J. S. McMillan, 10 head mixed Washington Co. stock at 3 to 4¾.

Holmes & Hunter 1 car mixed Ohio stock at 3 to 5¾c.

SHEEP.

The supply was the lightest we have had to record for a year or more, and of good stock there was not near enough to meet the demand, while for common scaling up stock there was little or no inquiry except for pelting. Prime to extra fat sheep may be quoted at 6 to 7c per lb, and, as we have already indicated, a much larger number could have been sold.

Adam Eckert sold 34 mixed Ohio stock for C. M. Heimes at $5½ per head to 7c per lb.

R. McCaslin & Co. 80 prime to extra Canadas at 5¾ to 6¾.

HOGS.

The supply was light, and mainly in the hands of regular dealers, and, with an average demand the market was firmer, and prices as compared with last week fully 25c per cwt. higher. We now quote in a retail way at 4¼ to 4¾ gross, according to quality.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

The crude market continues very dull and badly demoralized, and we have it from good authority that the co-operative project between the producers and refiners has been abandoned; it was discovered that it wouldn't work, that there were too many conflicting interests, and in addition it is charged that there is quite a few producers, who were regarded as shining lights in the project, when it was originated, acted in bad faith—that they attempted to run it in their own interests, but fortunately it was discovered, and consequently they did not succeed. The producers, therefore, are just where they started; there is, so far as we can learn, no general association, and hence no parties to alter as they may deem proper, and, perhaps after all it is all for the best, to let the trade be governed and controlled by that inflexible law of supply and demand. The Refiners' Association, however, remains intact, and from all that we can learn, it works well and appears to give very general satisfaction. Crude was quoted at $2.50@2.70 per bbl at Parker, equal to 6@6¼c per gallon here. Refined dull as ever, and prices are nominally unchanged.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens' Oil Co. 314 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 100 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 414

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Union O. W. acct. Hutchinson & B.	625
Riverside O. W., acct. R. S. Duncan	388
Fairview O. W., acct. Fisher Bro.	270
Citizens O. W., acct. Tack & M.	456
Vesta O. W., acct. Parker & Co.	576
Eagle O. W., acct. W. H. Nelson	511
Union O. W., acct. R. S. Duncan	240
Empire O. W., acct. Hutchinson & B.	149
Empire O. W., acct. J. Fetterman	91
Peerless O. W. acct. N. W. Stevenson	240
Paine, Abbott & Tacct Glenn O. W.	50
Total	3852

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	5
Pgh Bolt Co.	4
Isaac P. & Co.	2
Total	27

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Brown & Co.	3
Nimick & Co.	2
Carnagie K. & Co.	11
Pgh Iron & F. Co.	1
J. W. Potter	1
McNish & B.	1
Lewis O. & F.	3
Total	30

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead	1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & Co.	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith	2
Nimick & Co.	1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.

Money was easier, and the bulk of the business at 7 per cent., with exceptions at 1-32, closing easy at 5@6. Sterling dull; 109¾@109¾. Gold was dull, between 112 and 112¼c, closing at 112¼@112¼. Loans 5@6. Clearings $31,000,000. Treasury disbursements $364,000. Governments quiet and a fraction lower. State bonds quiet and steady. It was announced that Henry Clews & Co. have appointed financial agents in the State of Alabama in place of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and are now paying the semi-annual interest on the bonds of that State. Stocks were irregular. Rock Island and Western Union were strong, the former on a report that an injunction had been laid on the proposed issue of six millions stock, and the latter on poor manipulation, while New York Central, Union Pacific and Erie were weak, the latter declining to 58¾, on rumors that the preferred dividend would be passed and a new issue of ten millions common stocks to be made, while Union Pacific was depressed to 34 by the agitation of the company's affairs in Congress. Central fell to 101¾, but recovered to 102¾ before the close, imparting a rather firmer tone to the late business. The rest of the list was dull. 9@

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 113½; 5-20s of '62, 113¼; do of '64, 113¾; '65, 114½; do new, 113¾; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114¾; new 5s, 111¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency sixes, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 92¼; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new, 80¼; Virginia new, 55; do. old, 45; North Carolina old, 33½; do new, 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cantons, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 44; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84; United States Express, 59; Pacific Mail, 71¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 58¾; do preferred, 76; Harlem, 125½; Reading, 98; Michigan Central, 112; Northwestern, 80; do preferred, 87½; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 51¾; do preferred, 76½; Wabash, 73; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 82¾; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¼; Burlington & Quincy, 136¾; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 388½; Illinois Central, 123½; Union Pacific, 34½; Central Pacific, 99¾; Union, 83½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94¼; Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton dull, without decided change in price; 20¾c for middling upland; net receipts to-day 1,186 bales; gross 8,271 do; sales of futures 7,450 do; January 19 11-16@19¾c; February 19¾@19 13-16c; March 20@20¼c; April 20¾@20 9-16c; May 20¾@20 13-16c; June 21¼c. August 19 11-16c. Flour in fair demand; receipts 7,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.85@6.30; common to good $7,10@7.65; good to choice $7.65@8.00; white wheat extra $7.75@9.60; extra Ohio $7.20@7.75; St. Louis $7.65@13.60. Rye flour steady at $4.70@6.50. Whisky lower, at 94@94½c. Wheat higher, offerings light; receipts, 19,000 bushels; No 2 spring, store and afloat, $1.57@1.60; No 3 spring, $1.50 @1.55; red western, $1.84@1.85; amber western, $1.90. Rye quiet and firm. Barley steady and more active; western $1.00@1.02. Corn dull; receipts, 23,000 bushels; old and new, 60@66½c; yellow, 67¾c. Oats scarce and firm; old, 56@56c; black western, 49¾c. Eggs unchanged. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm, at 16@19c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9@9¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 65@67c. Rice quiet and firm; Carolina, 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum crude, 9¾@10c; refined, 24¼@24½c. Stock of grain in warehouse to-day is as follows: Wheat 1,117,000 bushels; corn 4,744,000 bushels; oats 1,567,000 bushels; rye 40,000 bushels; barley 571,000 bushels; malt 175,000 bushels; peas 5,000 bushels. Mess pork dull but unchanged at $13,75@14.00. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut Meats quiet and steady; shoulders, seller March, 5¾c; spot 5¾c. Middles firm; short clear, February, 7¼c; long clear, March, 7c; short rib, spot, 7c; short clear, January, 7¾c. Lard weak; western steam 8@8½c; kettle 8¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Total beeves, 5,440, against 6,900 previous week; to-day 79 cars each at Communipaw and One Hundredth street, and 16 at Weehawken, making 2,900 on sale, when twice that number were wanted; market quick at about ½c advance for week, or a 11@12 for low Texans; 9½@12¾c for native cows, oxen and medium steers, 13@14c for good to prime, with extras at 15c, the average being 12½c, or the highest since last June; everything sold off quick; 5 cars good, 4¾ cwt, Texans 12c, 17 lbs per cwt; 2 cars poor Ohio scant, 6 cwt, 10¾c, 57 lbs per cwt; 2 cars Illinois, 1,125 lbs, 12¼c; 10 cars, 7 cwt, 12@14c; 4 cars, 7¼ cwt, 13@14¼c; 4 cars Ohio, 7¼ cwt, 12¾@15c. Sheep: total receipts 18,500, against 26,500 the previous week; to-day 6,300, and quick market at better prices, or 5¼@6c for very poor to ordinary, 7@7¾c for medium to good, 8@8½c for prime to extra; deck 63 lb culls selling 5½c; car 83 lb Ohio 6¾c; car 85 lb 7¼c; car 109 lb 7¾c; car 92 lb 8c; car 143 lb Canada 8¾. Hogs for week 31,400 against 31,700 previous week, market active at slight advance with 129 cars to-day. Live worth 3¾@4¼; city dressed; 5¼ for heavy; 6¾ for 200 lb; 7c for pigs, some holding for higher prices; Western dressed 5¾ @6¾c; 3 cars Ohio 150 lbs selling at 6c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Beeves dull this week without decided change; Pennsylvania and western steers $7,50@8,00; fair to good $6,00 @7,00; common $4,00@5,50. Sheep: fair demand at $5,00@7,50. Hogs firmly held at $6,25 @6,50; sales 2,100 heaves; 9,000 sheep; 5,000 hogs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand: No. 2 spring $1,20¾ spot; $1,23 seller February; No. 3 spring $1,05¼@ 106¼; rejected 92¼@95c. Corn steady with a moderate demand: No. 2 mixed 30¼c spot; 30¾c seller February; rejected 25c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 25¼@ 25¾c; rejected 21¾@22c. Rye dull and prices drooping: No. 2 66¼@67c. Barley steady, fall No. 2 66¼@66¾c; No. 3 65@66c. Provisions quiet and weak, and holders are not offering their products very freely—mess pork lower; spot $11,60; $12,00 seller March. Lard ½c lower, spot 7½c. Green meats are a shade easier; hams 16 lbs average 7½@7¾c; middles, long and short clear for February, 6¾c, packed. Dressed hogs in fair demand, but at lower rates at $4,40@4,60; heavy weights $4,60. Whisky steady, at moderate demand at 89c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 13—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾@92¾. American securities—5-20's of '65, 93¼; do of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5's, 90¼; Erie Railway, 17¾. Turpentine 45s 6d.

PARIS, January 13.—Rentes 54 francs 2 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling upland 10¼d; Orleans 10¾d; sales of 12,000 bales; of American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December or January at 9¾d; shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report 21,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet: red winter wheat 12s @12s 2d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 28s 3d@ 28s 6d. Cheese 66s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 35s.

ANTWERP, January 13.—Refined petroleum 52 francs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced to $1,65@1,68; other grain unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Eggs steady with a moderate demand at 30c. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Cheese steady with a moderate demand. Provisions dull and easier. Mess pork nominal at $12,75. Lard easier; steam 7¼@7¾c; kettle 7¾c. Bulk meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Green meats easier; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib sides 5½@5¾c. Hams 7@9c. Hogs dull; buyers and sellers apart; $4,10@4,25. Whisky firm at 89@90c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton: dull and prices nominal; middling 18¾@19c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced, No 2 spring $1,25. Corn firm but slow; No 2 mixed 31¾@32c. Oats easier; No 2 28c; elevator. Barley quiet at 60@90c for Iowa spring. Rye firm; No 2 76@ 76c. Whisky quiet at 90c. Mess pork dull at $12,00. Dry salt meats active; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 6c. Bacon in good demand for future; clear sides 7¼@7¾c; clear rib sides 7¼ @7¾c. Lard higher; good 7@7¼c. Hogs firm at $3,40@3,90; bulk of sales at $3,65@3,80. Cattle firm at $1,50@6,00 for fair to choice.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The week opens with a very limited movement in any description of merchandise. Commission houses were fairly enjoyed in making deliveries to jobbers, but the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods are steady and prices unchanged, but at lower rates for $4,40@4,60; heavy weights $4,60. Whisky steady, at moderate demand at 89c.

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ANTWERP, January 13.—Refined petroleum 52 francs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced to $1,65@1,68; other grain unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Eggs steady with a moderate demand at 30c. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Cheese steady with a moderate demand. Provisions dull and easier. Mess pork nominal at $12,75. Lard easier; steam 7¼@7¾c; kettle

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.

Several rooms in the GAZETTE Building, corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield street. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Change of Firm.

By notice elsewhere given it will be seen that Mr. Abdiel McClure has succeeded to the business of the late firm of H. R. McClellan & Co., at No. 363 Penn avenue. Mr. McClure proposes to continue the trade in rags, for which the highest prices will be given, and in brown corn and wrapping material, to which most careful attention will be given. He has special facilities for the business, and dealers in this class of goods will find it of advantage to give him a call.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Twelve deaths are reported in Allegheny for the week ending January 11th. The causes of death were—Hemephlagia, 1; iangana maligna, 1; small pox, 1; old age, 1; consumption, 1; chronic diarrhea, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; pneumonia, 1; spinal meningitis, 1; marasmus, 1; Of the above there were under one year, 1; between 1 and 5, 2; between 10 and 20, 2; between 20 and 30, 1; between 30 and 40, 3; between 40 and 50, 1; between 60 and 70, 1; between 80 and 90, 1. Males, 8; females, 4; all white. Total, 12.

Moot Court Argument.

The students of the Pittsburgh Bar held their first Moot Court last evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court Room. A large number of members and spectators were present. The case argued was one touching the common law of the liability of an inn-keeper for the property of his guests. John D. Bailey, Esq., presided as judge, and S. C. Milligan and F. J. O'Keefe appeared for plaintiff in error, and John A. Fox and J. A. McKean, contra. The arguments made were solid, and evinced a deep study of the subject. Next Saturday two weeks the second case will be argued before the Moot Court, at which time the Judge will make known his decision upon the case argued last evening.

Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of stockholders of this road was held at No. 64 Fourth avenue. The report of the President, B. F. Jones, was submitted, showing that the work of constructing the road is being pushed forward, and the early completion anticipated. The receipts thus far have been favorable, and the future prospects exceedingly flattering. An election for officers and directors was held, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

President, B. F. Jones. Vice President, John Scott; Directors, W. W. Martin, Joseph Walton, Wm. J. Howard, Henry H. Hays, J. C. Fisher, Alex. Patton; Secretary and Treasury, D. P. Corwin; General Freight and Passenger Agent, W. J. Rose; Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, John M. Byers; Assistant Superintendent, John F. Scott.

Settled.

Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, the report of the appraisers in the case of the Grant Street School property was presented. The property, it will be remembered, is the subject of a dispute between the Third and Fifth wards school directors. The appraisers, Messrs. Thomas Mellon, Alexander Speer and E. P. Jones, judge the property to be worth $80,400, and appraised it at that sum. They assess and determine that the Third (late Tenth) ward shall pay the Fifth (late Third,) the sum of $20,810.72 as their fair proportion and share of the said Fifth ward of the school property. They also determine that the sum named shall be paid as follows: One-half, that is $10,405.36, on the 1st of April, 1873, and the balance on the 1st April 1st, 1874. They also report that the costs shall be paid on the same proportion. The report was confirmed and difficulty by this will probably be concluded.

Our Fallen Heroes.

General Steadman and Captain Heyton will soon visit our city, to solicit subscriptions to aid in the erection of a soldiers monument to the gallant dead who rest near Chatanooga, Tennessee.

Their object is a laudable one. They deserve every encouragement from our citizens. There are nearly eighteen thousand men buried there, who died in the defense of the nation. These gentlemen are authorized by the Soldiers and Sailors Monumental Association of Chatanooga, to solicit subscriptions. They will give an address in public as soon as arrangements can be made. They have with them full official records as to the location of the dead, and will cheerfully give all information desired by friends. We bespeak a hearty response to the solicitations of the Association, and that a monument shall be erected commemorating the glorious achievements of those fallen, that will honor alike the living and the dead.

The Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Company.

The attention of our readers is called to the annual statement of this institution for the year ending December 31, 1872. We predicted from the first inception of this enterprise, so novel and peculiar, that under prudent management it would prove a complete success. The statement now published we think clearly demonstrates that the management has been both cautious and prudent, as the success is surprising. We believe the paternity of the plan and scope of the Homestead Bank belongs to Mr. Andrew Patterson, its able secretary, and we are glad that his persistent industry and forecast have been so well sustained by an intelligent board of directors, and so richly rewarded in the auspicious progress of his beneficent project, which may now claim to have laid its foundations broad and deep for the noble superstructure already so well begun. Well and wisely done, Mr. Patterson, you are one among a thousand.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending January 12th, 1873:

Asthma, 1; asphyxia, 1; atrophy, 1; atalecta sis, 1; consumption, 2; convulsions, 6; cerebro spinal meningitis 1; congestion of brain, 3; do of lungs, 3; diarrhoea, 3; disease of the ovary, 1; do of the heart, 1; do of the lungs, 1; dropsy general, 1; fever, puerperal, 1; typhoid, 5; catarrhal, 1; inflammation of liver, 2; do lungs, 3; do of the stomach, 2; do stomach and bowels, 1; old age, 2; puerperal convulsions, 1; paralysis, 1; premature birth, 1; suicide, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 4.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 19; from 1 to 2, 4; 2 to 5, 7; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 4; 90 to 100, 1. Males, 32. Females, 27. White, 57. Colored, 2. Total, 59.

ome Again.

Our genial and good-natured friend, Mr. Max Schamberg, has just returned from a five months' tour in Europe, looking, if that were possible, ruster and fresher than ever before. His foreign rambles certainly have wonderfully improved him in physique, and recuperated his health, which had been considerably worn down by too close attention to business. At the same time his trip has been productive of much good in a business way, for he has been enabled to gather from personal experience much valuable information that will assist him and benefit his patrons hereafter. He now proposes to settle down to business at No. 163 Smithfield street, his old headquarters, with a heartier vim than ever, and all who desire information as to the best means of travel to and from Europe, or have friends there they wish to bring over, or have any monetary affairs they wish attended to in Europe, will receive prompt attention from him. Mr. Schamberg with his enlarged information in the business and practical acquaintance with its details, certainly can give his patrons every greater satisfaction than they have received heretofore.

A blight Fire and a Wagon Accident.

At about half past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm from box 51 was sounded in Allegheny. It was occasioned by fire being discovered under the teacher's platform in one of the rooms of the German Catholic school on Liberty street, near North. There were six children in the school at the time as it was the dinner hour, and the fire was extinguished without serious loss. Its origin is not known.

As Chief Engineer Crow was proceeding at a fast rate towards the fire, two young fellows named Jacob Boos and James Pearson, who were in a light spring wagon, tried to pass him on Liberty street, and a lively race was had for a short time. As the men were turning the corner of Cedar avenue their wagon upset, throwing Pearson heavily upon the pavement. Boos was thrown under the wagon and dragged along with the horse, but luckily before the horse had run a great way he fell, thus releasing him. The men were very badly cut and bruised, but not seriously injured. The wagon was not much hurt—it was easily righted and they proceeded home, somewhat sobered and somewhat dirtier, if not wiser than when they started.

Pittsburgh Gas Works.

An article copied from Saturday's evening paper appeared in the GAZETTE yesterday censuring the Pittsburgh Gas Company for awarding large jobs to Eastern mechanics when the home bidders were a mere trifle higher, to wit, $900 on a $69,000 bid. The statement thus made does great injustice to the Company, as to get at the actual inspection of the bids, which were as follows, viz:

Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia..... $69,000
Geo. Storey & Co., Cincinnati..... 69,435
D. W. Carroll & Co., Pittsburgh..... 74,400
C. J. Schultz & Co., Pittsburgh..... 89,900
J. M. Riter, " 90,955
N. Snyder & Co., " 150,357

It will be seen that the lowest Pittsburgh bid, that of D. W. C. Carroll & Co., was $7,500 higher than the one accepted. Mr. Schultz's bid was $20,900 higher, Mr. Ritter's $21,955 higher, and Snyder & Co.'s was $12,357 more than double.

These facts being undeniable, we cannot see that the gas company could have done otherwise than assign the work to Morris, Tasker & Co., who are abundantly responsible for all their undertakings, and moreover, have an excellent reputation for the quality of the work turned out of their great establishment. All that was due to our own mechanics, and all that many of them would claim is a preference over foreign shops at the same prices. On a recent occasion one of our manufactories was the successful bidder against eastern and western competition for a job ten times larger than this of the gas company. All we can say further is that if the Messrs. Carroll & Co., did not find themselves in offering to do the work for $5,500 low, which would have brought the work to Pittsburgh.

Letters Held for Postage.—Miss Minnie Dunbar, Union Spring, N. Y., 3c; Bob Myers, editor, Johnstown, Pa., 3c; R. B. Bibb, New York, F. V., 3c; Miss Callie A. Armstrong, Harrisburg, Pa., 3c; Dr. Andrew H. Smith, New York, N. Y., 3c; Samuel Hopkins, New York, N. Y., 3c; Rev. Thomas Lewis, Mich., 3c; J. Grant, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; G. D. Bintner, Leavenworth, Kan., 3c.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Financial Matters—The First Ward Contest—Provision for the South Side—A Lively Time Over Equalization—Official Terms Extended—Reports of Committees—General Matters of Public Interest.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon, January 13, 1873, at the usual hour.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Adams, Aiken, Atkinson, G. A. Brown, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chambers, Chess, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Elder, Fetterman, Froelich, Galvin, Hains, Hays, Hunter, Jeremy, J. H. Jones, Kirk, Lally, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Minnick, Montooth, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Walters, Waring, Watson, and President Gross.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Messrs. A. G. McCandless and David Kirk, who were not present at last meeting, were now called up and sworn in as members of Select Council.

TRANSFERS.

Mr. SHIPTON, by permission, out of regular order, offered the following resolution, handed him by the Controller:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfers of appropriations:

From appropriation No. 8, Gas Lighting, to No. 9, Diamond Markets...$	530 99
From appropriation No. 12, Weigh Scales, to appropriation No. 11, Allegheny Wharf.....	66 96
From appropriation No. 8, Gas Lighting, to appropriation No. 27, Fifth Avenue Markets.....	131 94
From appropriation No. 6, Water Works, to appropriation No. 24, Water Extension.....	726 46
From appropriation No. 24, Water Extension, to appropriation No. 25, Water Extension, Loan Fund.....	39,218 77

The resolution awakened some discussion.

Controller MCGOWAN, who was present, by request, made an explanation that the transfer of $7,000 from the Water Works to the Water Extension, and the placing of the balance left over after the Water Committee had ceased to take charge of the Water Extension, and the transfer of over $39,000 from the Water Extension was simply a temporary loan to enable the city to pay the interest on the water bonds—the appropriation for which had fallen short for the reason that more bonds had been sold during the year than the Water Commission at first estimated they would need.

Mr. BURGWIN objected to any meddling with the water extension fund. That was a sacred fund set apart for a special purpose—the new water works—and should be held sacred for that purpose. The Councils, he thought, had no power to transfer money to any other purpose. If they took this power he simply wanted to enter his protest on behalf of the Water Commission, and to say that the Commission did not have a hand in the diversion.

Mr. BURGWIN, Chairman of the finance Committee, said he considered the water extension fund a sacred one for the purpose designed. But this was merely a loan to the city, which was protected by the city credit and the individual paper of members of the Finance Committee, which made it as secure as paper could be. The city, by borrowing this amount from the Commission, could save three or four per cent., and it could be replaced from the appropriations of next year, 1873.

Mr. LAUFMAN said the Water Commission merely desired to keep their books clear, so that they could be understood by a schoolboy. If these transfers were to be made, and money taken and put back so often, the city's credit would be strained, it there was great danger of a mix.

Mr. BURGWIN finally moved to postpone action on the resolution for the present. Lost.

The resolution was then passed finally.

THE FIRST WARD CONTEST.

Mr. PEARSON, chairman of the special committee on the contest in the First ward, presented their report, which was accompanied by a communication from the Solicitor, who stated that he was of the opinion, after examining the papers, that the case was a proper one for investigation, and further that Councils had the right to judge of the election returns and decide upon the qualifications of its members. The Committee therefore reported in favor of having a counter draw in accordance with the ordinance of January 22, 1871. Report received and filed.

Mr. PEARSON then offered a resolution providing for the drawing of the committee, which was carried. (See subsequent action below.)

THE SOUTH SIDE SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Mr. PEARSON offered an ordinance providing for an addition to the Standing Committees of on wharves and on streets, for the South Side.

Mr. PHILLIPS was in favor of granting the South Side the power asked for such a Committee, but he preferred that it should be connected with the general Street Committee, but to sub-committee with full power to act in all cases. His idea was that the South Side members should have a voice in the actions of the general committee, which would not be the case if they were to have a distinct committee of their own.

Mr. PEARSON thought it was about a parallel case, with the present status of affairs with the Road Committee for the outer districts and the Street Committee for the new districts.

Mr. PHILLIPS was perfectly willing to let the South Side members have full authority in South Side matters in relation to the streets and wharves, but he thought they should be connected with the general committee, so that they could have a voice in it.

President GROSS (Mr. McCune in the chair) explained that the Chairmen of Councils merely desired to simplify matters in their appointment of committees. They desired to appoint a committee of eleven to thirteen of South Side members, but could make this either a special committee or could add it on to the general Committee on Streets, and allow them to appoint the South Side members a sub-committee.

Mr. ADAMS thought it would simplify matters to have Special Committees on Streets and Wharves on the South Side—although the South Side members did not desire more privileges than was their share. He thought it would be better for the business on the streets and wharves to be referred to South Side members who were conversant with the wants of that district.

Mr. BURGWIN asked if there would be a division of the appropriation for street purposes.

President GROSS said that each committee must have control of its appropriations, and the South Side committees must have control of the money expended by them on the South Side—just the same as the other committees. It was the same in the end whether a committee was appointed or the regular committees increased to that number.

While the matter was under discussion the clerk of Common Council came in and reported that branch ready to adjourn, and before S. C. came to a decision C. C. adjourned.

President GROSS then said it was no use to pass the ordinance as it would not be concurred in and the Committees would be appointed before another meeting.

Nevertheless Council passed the ordinance.

Mr. CHALMERS offered an ordinance to repeal the ordinance which fixed the number of each Committee. The design was to leave the matter in the hands of the Presidents.

Mr BURGWIN stated the number need not be fixed but that by act of assembly Common Council must have the majority on each Committee.

The ordinance was then read and passed finally.

DRAWING A COMMITTEE.

Mr. PEARSON moved the appointment of tellers to draw the Committee on the contested election case in the First ward. Carried. The chair appointed Messrs. J. H. Jones and Adams, said Committee.

The names of all members of Council were put in a hat, and the clerk, under the supervision of this Committee, proceeded to draw the names of twenty five members from the hat. The result was as follows:

Messrs. Aiken, R. B. Brown, Chalmer, Chess, Duncan, Friday, Goldthorpe, Hunter, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kirk, Lally, Marshall, Montooth, McCartky, McClurg, Rayburn, Riddell, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Walters, Waring, Wilson, Zern.

The tellers then entered with this list, and, in accordance with the law, struck every other name in regular order off the list until there remained but five. These constituted the committee to investigate the case. They were as follows: Messrs. George B. Chalmers, Eighth ward; W. C. McCarthy, Eleventh ward; E. P. Jones, Thirteenth ward; J. H. Jones, Eighteenth ward, and C. B. Seeley, Nineteenth ward. The papers were accordingly handed over to this committee.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The returns from the Thirteenth ward were then returned, showing the election of Mr. R. G. Herron. The returns were approved. Mr. Herron was not present, and could not be sworn in.

Mr. McCANDLESS—A remonstrance against any change of grade on Overhill street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. SCULLY, report of special committee recommending the passage of an ordinance granting Laughlin & Co. privilege to lay a switch track across Second avenue to connect with their works.

After some discussion the plan of the switch was approved and the ordinance read three times and passed.

RE WARDS.—An ordinance authorizing John Boyd to erect iron clad. Referred to Building Inspector.

Also, petition of Mr. Rodgers for payment of $775, claim for building sewers in Cherry alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. FETTERMAN called up the ordinance providing for the payment of $1.50 to each election officer to be in addition to any fees allowed them by State law. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. J. H. JONES offered a preamble and resolutions in reference to Government buildings in Pittsburgh, strongly condemning the present buildings used for the Government business, and requesting Senators Cameron and Scott and Representative Negley to use all their influence to secure an appropriation for new Government buildings here.

The resolution was passed, and the clerk notified to forward a record of the action of Council to Washington.

Mr. PHILLIPS an ordinance giving Allegheny Valley Railroad company privilege to erect a temporary frame house at Verona, to be used as a shelter for their locomotives while the new depot now in process of erection. Passed finally.

Mr. AIKEN, petition for water pipe on Sebocus street, Twentieth ward. Referred to Water Commission.

CLEANING UP BUSINESS.

Mr. DORLINGTON petition for gas lamps on Main and Walnut streets, Thirty-sixth ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, a resolution instructing the Treasurers and Solicitors of the South Side boroughs to report all moneys in their possession, unpaid taxes, &c., to the City Solicitor, that he might have the matter complete on his records and each branch get credit for the same.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to add "and all litigated cases." Amendment accepted and resolution passed finally.

Also, a resolution for appointment of three from Common Council, and two from Select, to report such additional legislation, as may be necessary in reference to the consolidation of the South Side districts with the city. Carried. No Committee named.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Borough Collectors to receive all dues pertaining to the old boroughs, and hand the same over to the City Treasurer. Passed.

EQUALIZATION REDIVIVUS.

The Chair took up from the table a paper which had been laid there, and which proved to be an ordinance for the repeal of an ordinance for the equalization of taxes. He had scarcely finished reading it when a dozen members simultaneously and vociferously moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. SHIPTON was the first to make the motion, which was not heard by the Chair.

Mr. BURGWIN, however, had obtained the floor, and as he had been recognized by the Chair (Mr. Pearson), refused to yield. The members accordingly gave way.

Mr. BURGWIN—I just want to say to the gentlemen that the motion which they make will not accomplish their purpose. If this ordinance is laid upon the table it can be called up again and so we will have to discuss it. I am determined that it shall be fairly and fully discussed. It has never been discussed here except by one side, and very partially by that. And this effort to lay it on the table is what I call gag law. It is never used in a legislative assembly except as a choke off. And that is why it is used here. The matter is a serious one and deserves calm consideration. I therefore move that it be taken up at the next regular meeting and be made the order of the day at three o'clock.

Mr. SHIPTON—I wish to say that if the gentleman from the Twenty-third ward includes me as one of those who use "gag law" in this chamber that he is entirely mistaken. I never waste time that way, and never treat a member discourteously. If I was requested to name one gentleman, however, who has been the author of this council more than any other, for nothing, I would name the gentleman from the Twenty-third ward. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIDDELL called for the yeas and nays, when the vote was taken.

Mr. WARING thought the matter could be amicably arranged. He was in favor of equalization, and would not vote for a repeal of the ordinance, but it was susceptible of amendments. He moved therefore the appointment of a committee of two from Select Council and three from Common Council.—Messrs. McCarthy and Burgwin to represent Select,—to report the proper amendments.

President GROSS (Mr. Pearson occupied the Chair during the debate) thought the proper time for a committee, would be when the ordinance had been fully discussed. Then it might be referred to the committee to embody the sentiments of Council.

Mr. BURGWIN opposed a reference to any Committee until Councils had fairly discussed it.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to postpone the whole matter for a year.

Mr. BURGWIN opposed that and said if it was passed a special meeting of Councils would be called to repeal it. One-third of the members of Councils could be had who would sign the call. That wouldn't do to get around the direct issue.

Mr. MORROW favored the original ordinance and thought it ought to have a fair trial at least for a year and then they could see wherein it was deficient in practical working and remedy the defects. He objected to the statement that it had not been discussed. It had been discussed very freely and fairly at several meetings and finally passed, and Councils could not now go back on that record without some good reason.

Mr. M'CARTHY said it was possible there were some objectionable features in the ordinance. He believed there were himself, but the public was right. Equalization was right, and that basis of the assessment adopted that some plan be instituted to prevent the legalized robbery that the old law upheld. If the opponents of the measure were honest in their views why did they not offer amendments to the ordinance and try to secure its repeal. The amendments would receive a calm and careful consideration, and in that way the defects of the measure might be amicably remedied.

Mr. MCCANDLESS said that the ordinance had received the most thorough and careful consideration of any ordinance ever passed in Councils since he had been a member. He was opposed then to setting aside before it had been tested. The object of the repeal was to cripple the whole machinery provided for under the ordinance. The people had elected the Board of Revision, that Board was about to organize and the work to go on when this repeal was offered. It was an unfair attempt to defeat the whole measure. He favored, therefore, a postponement of the whole subject for a year.

Mr. PHILLIPS renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee.

"WAYS THAT ARE DARK."

Mr. BURGWIN opposed a committee or anything short of a repeal and a fair hearing of the case. He denied that it had ever been discussed, save in "a dark lantern conventicle," at caucus where it was decided to pass the ordinance through before the South Side came in.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I desire to correct the gentleman. If he means to say that there ever was any caucus on the subject of rushing this thing through he is mistaken. I never heard of it, and I can assure him on my honor that there never was anything of the kind. The matter of pushing this through was never discussed in caucus.

Mr. BURGWIN—I certainly respect the gentleman's word, and take it, as I think he believes what he states, but still I was told by one who was invited to the caucus, that that was the object of it; to "set up" a plan to have the matter rushed through.

Mr. RAFFERTY interrupted to explain that he had been invited and had attended an informal gathering where the subject of the revisors was talked over—whether that was the best plan to carry out the law in the appointment of the revisors, the matter of pushing the ordinance through was never hinted at, so far as he heard.

Mr. MCCANDLESS corroborated Mr. Rafferty and said he had never heard it mentioned that it was not the design of the caucus. There was no desire to hurry it through before the members of the South Side came in.

Mr. BURGWIN—Well, the fact is that it was rushed through in the greatest haste one week before the South Side members came in. I only tell what was told me. Perhaps the subject was not talked of in open caucus, but it was understood at any rate, I believe, and the ordinance accordingly was rushed through.

Mr. J. H. JONES moved to amend Mr. Phillips, motion to provide for a committee of nine, five for Common and four for Select.

Mr. CHALMERS thought the appointment of any committee would be a direct insult to the ordinance, as it would hinder the Reviewers in their work.

Mr. RIDDELL was in favor of having the matter thoroughly sifted. The repeal was a great deal of antagonism to the question, and he thought a committee could amicably arrange upon a plan by which all difficulty could be ended. He opposed, however, a repeal upon the ordinance, and denied that the matter had been rushed through, or that the opposition had been dragged to the Council chamber to do the bidding of the majority. The gentleman from the Twenty-third ward had said that if the ordinance was defeated by a direct vote he would acquiesce. It had been so defeated, and now he complained. What guarantee then had they that he ever would be satisfied.

Mr. BURGWIN renewed his motion to make the ordinance the special order of the day at three o'clock, at the next meeting.

The yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Aiken, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chess, Dorrington, Durling, Fetterman, Haines, Hays, Jeremy, H. Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Littell, Minnick, McClurg, Schultz, Scully, Smith, Waring, Gross—22.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, G. A. Brown, Chalmers, Dannells, Duncan, Elder, Galvin, House, Hunter, Kernan, Marshall, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClune, McDonald, McMahon, O'Neill, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Bayburn, Riddell, Shipton, Watson—26.

Mr. MCCANDLESS then withdrew his motion for postponement.

Mr. CHALMERS called for the reading of Mr. Jones' substitute for a Committee of nine which request was complied with.

Mr. LITTELL moved to amend by making one from each ward.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. MCCUNE desired to deny the statements that had been made about the ordinance being rushed through. It was fully and fairly discussed and the dishonorable tactics emanated from the opposition. They never came into the meetings until a quorum had been obtained but hid behind posts in the hallway, and around the city building hoping thus to prevent a meeting for want of a quorum. When this would not work they came in and tried every dishonorable technical parliamentary trick to defeat the ordinance, and after all they were defeated. He (the speaker) was glad however, to see the bitterness of the opposition to this measure, which had been manifested from the first, and that the final meeting called and to resort to tricks again. The friends of the measure could now be prepared for it.

Mr. BURGWIN denied that he had made any such threats.

A dozen members jumped up at once and all began to talk and gesticulate.

The Chair kept rapping his gavel, and at last, in an interval of comparative quiet, announced in stentorian tones, that members must take their seats. I'll hear no one while there is this confusion. I can make more noise with the gavel than you can with your tongues. [Laughter.] Mr McCune has the floor."

Order being thus restored,

Mr. MCCUNE continued, and said that it was also false to say that this measure had not been submitted to the South Side members, who had voted on it, and it was then defeated by a large majority. The whole scheme for this repeal was to embarrass the Board of Revision, and he believed it would be voted down.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—The gentlemen from the Twenty-third ward is getting broadsides from all around, and I desire to give him a parting shot. (Laughter). I—

Mr. BURGWIN—He can stand it.

Mr. MCCARTHY.—I desire to say that the gentleman has shown himself to be the sharpest, keenest, shrewdest man in this floor, or of all of put together, (great laughter,) during which Mr. Burgwin arose and bowed his acknowledgments.)

Mr. MCCARTHY.—Wait a moment; I'm not done. I say he is the sharpest of us all, and I refer you to the fact that when we had this matter before us some time ago, and were endeavoring honestly to consider it, he offered an amendment referring the whole matter to the people. We all jumped at that and were rejoiced at the fairness of the proposition, but we found out afterwards it was only a fraud, intended to kill the whole bill. [Laughter.] The gentleman—able and experienced lawyer that he is—must certainly have known of the effect of his amendment because when we left the Council chamber and encountered members of the bar, that was the first thing that they told us. That little sharp game made us afraid of the gentleman, and we were not and are not disposed to trust him further. (Great laughter.)

Mr. PHILLIPS withdrew his motion for a Committee of five to give place to Mr. Jones' substitute for one from each ward, which was carried.

S. C. then disposed business from C. C. on the desk, non-concurring only in the resolution to increase the pay of the men in the fire alarm office.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

At a quarter past two o'clock this branch was called to order by President Negley, and at the call of the roll the following members were found to be present:

Messrs. Arnholt, Bindley, Boyd, Bryce, Campbell, Duff, Everson, Finley, Fleming, Follansbee, Foley, Fulton, Harris, Hays, Jones, Laughran, Maple, Milligan, John Moore, Morgan, McConway, McGimpsey, Osterheldman, Perchment, Rauhauser, Riley, Rolfe, Sewell, Semple, Sneathen, Trautman, West, Wilbert, Williams, and W. B. Negley, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FIRST WARD ELECTION CONTEST.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the appointment of a committee to investigate the contested election case in the First ward.

Mr. MILLIGAN thought that the petition had not been sworn to by those whose names were signed to it, and asked for the appointment of a special committee to conduct the case.

The motion of Mr. McConway was carried, and the chair stated that the committee of two, formerly appointed, would attend to the selection of a committee to conduct the case.

In the absence of Mr. Duff, one of the committee, Mr. E. P. Jones was appointed to fill the vacancy, but asked to be excused. Mr. Sneathen was then appointed.

The committee of two then proceeded to the selection of the committee to conduct the case.

The chair stated that twenty-five names of members of Council should be drawn, and that the party whose seat is contested and the contesting party should each strike one name from the list of twenty-five, alternately, until but five remained, that five to conduct the case.

The names of Messrs. Bindley, Harris, West, Frances, Rauhauser, John Moore, Frew, Arnholt, Rolfe, Semple, Lowrey, Kerr, Morgan, Cameron, Trautman, Maple, Arensberg, McGimpsey, Laughran, Foley, Hays, Fleming, Wilbert, Williams and Riley were drawn.

The interested parties then retired, and proceeded to strike out names from the list.

The resolution appointing a committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council, to revise the rules, and providing that the old rules be used until the committee shall report, was concurred in, and Messrs. Fulton, Fleming and Osterheldman appointed members of the committee in behalf of C. C.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

was then taken up, and all not otherwise noted was concurred in.

The resolution relating to hat racks in the S. C. chamber was amended by Mr. Follansbee, providing for hat racks in the C. C. chamber, as well as the chamber of the Select Branch.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. DUFF called up the ordinance increasing the pay of the Operators, Superintendent and Repairmen of the Fire Alarm Telegraph from dollars per month, and moved its passage.

Mr. SEMPLE opposed the passage of the ordinance for the increase of pay, and thought that the salaries now paid to the operators and superintendent were large enough. The whole department, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, found enough time to fill two other positions than that of Superintendent. He thought that twelve hundred dollars per year, considering that he could not give the attention required in attending to the duties of his position, was salary enough. The operators were paid seventy-five dollars per month each, and were engaged about eight hours a day each.

Mr. DUFF wished to know what were the other two positions filled by the Superintendent.

Mr. SEMPLE replied that he believed the Superintendent was a reporter of the press, and was also in the employ of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Mr. DUFF stated that he was not aware of these facts, and thought there must have been some mistake in the statement. From his own personal knowledge in the case at bar, he knew the position he now occupies, but it was offered to him. He might have made a great deal more money by accepting a position as a telegraph operator.

After some further discussion the vote was taken, and the ordinance passed finally.

The Committee of two appointed to select a committee to conduct the contested election case, reported the names of Messrs. D. Harris, J. Hays, Bindley, John Wilbert and John Moore as such committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL presented the assessment for the Willow street sewer. Approved.

EXTENDING THE TERM OF OFFICE.

Mr. MCCONWAY called up the ordinance extending the term of all officers of the city elected at the municipal election of February, 1872, from one to three years.

In S. C., January 6th, passed finally. In C. C., January 13, concurred.

ALLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

Mr. FULTON offered an ordinance abolishing the office of Allegheny wharfmaster, and providing that all the duties of said office should devolve upon the Monongahela wharfmaster.

Considerable discussion was occasioned by this, and the Controller, who was present, was called upon to make a statement in regard to the receipts from the wharf for the fiscal year ending February 1, 1873, amounted to nearly three thousand dollars. The whole cost of paying the wharfmaster and his employes did not exceed two thousand dollars a year.

The vote on the motion to adopt the ordinance was lost; and on motion, was reconsidered and again lost.

Mr. JAMES BOYD offered a resolution allowing J. W. Taylor privilege to erect a frame bath house in the rear of his store on Fifth street, Tenth ward. Referred to the building inspector.

Mr. FOLEY, a resolution referring the case of the Gas Company of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth wards to the Gas Committee. Adopted.

The Chair announced the joint session of the two branches to be held to-day (Tuesday) for the purpose of election of city officers.

On motion adjourned.

CLOSED THEIR LABORS.

The Grand Jury's Presentment—A Review of Their Work—Public Business and Personal Explanations.

Yesterday the Grand Jury, which had been in session for twenty-three days, concluded their labors, and were discharged with the thanks of the Court. They made the usual presentment, which opens with a commendation as to the work and visits to various public institutions, after which they refer to the jail, and say there can be nothing commendatory of the construction of the building, but they found its affairs well managed by Warden Scandrett, and the inmates well cared for. They make a very sensible suggestion that a Assistant Deputy Sheriff be directed to prepare his bills of indictment against jail prisoners first, so as to reduce costs, and to allow the prompt discharge of persons who may be innocent.

During the session 113 bills had been passed upon, out of which 219 true bills had been found, and 32 returned ignoramus. The Grand Jurors then say "Very many of the informations filed against the police officers upon informations received, and when the cases are called up they fail to produce any witnesses to corroborate their statements, and consequently the county is compelled to pay large amounts of costs in many cases. It appeared that informations were made for no other purpose than to give the informers a chance to collect their fees. Aside from this wrong, the outrage committed upon innocent persons by having them incarcerated for weeks in the county jails, awaiting a hearing, is in itself sufficient to call the serious attention of our law-makers. We would respectfully suggest an act of Assembly be prepared by the District Attorney, allowing the Grand and Petit Jurors to have control of the recognizances in all felonies, as in cases of misdemeanor."

Of the ignoring of the liquor and other bills, the Grand Jury say; "Many bills were ignored in consequence of being submitted to the Grand Jury without any witnesses being called. A number of liquor bills were returned ignoramus, in consequence of the officers making their returns upon information received, and upon being called up for hearing could not produce witnesses to substantiate the charge."

After referring to the number of trifling cases sent up to Court by magistrates, to subserve political interests, and suggesting the necessity of devising some way by which such officials could be made to pay the costs, they have this to say in regard to alleged

"We feel that we would be remiss in a duty which we owe to ourselves, if we did not mention the fact that the sanctity of the Grand Jury room has been abused. Things transpiring in the Grand Jury room have been made public, which the oaths taken by the jury forbid. Many things have been told which have no foundation in truth, and we are glad to say that after a careful investigation we find that the jurors are blameless, as the information was not given by any of them."

The presentment concludes with a complimentary allusion to Sheriff Fleming for the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

A LITTLE HOOPING.

Meeting of Coopers Last Evening.

Last evening about one hundred coopers assembled at Lutz and Watly's Hall, Allegheny, to take some action in the way of a protest against the making of barrels by convict labor at the Workhouse. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. John Dickson to the chair, who made a few short remarks as to the object of the meeting. Mr. D. L. Smith and others also spoke, contending that the manufacture of barrels was entirely local, and that the competition at the Workhouse was ruining them and taking away their very means of a livelihood. At present they are turning out by convict labor at the Work House, some four hundred tarrels a day, which with the improvements and the additional machinery would soon be increased to one thousand, and could be made for less cost, hence destroying the value of their labor. They concluded to draft an act to be passed by the present Legislature to prohibit the manufacture of barrels at the Work House. They had also prepared a petition, which was unanimously signed by the coopers, and is to be presented to our citizens throughout the county for signatures, after which they adjourned.

A New Phase of the Homestead Scheme.

On Saturday last the President of the Homestead Bank, William C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., entered satisfaction on the record in full on the following mortgages held by the company against purchasers of lots who have died during the past year:

Mortgage of Dr. C. Baelz.....$1,200 00
Mortgage of Anton Ruhl..... 222 50
Mortgage of Fred. Jayme..... 450 00

These mortgages were cancelled by the company *without* payment under the terms of the life insurance policies *given* to the purchasers.

If these open had been so unfortunate as to have bought their lots from other parties, the condition of their families would have been quite different. Instead of being, as they now are, the owners of unencumbered real estate, worth *ten times* what it cost, the mortgages would have been "foreclosed" and they *would have lost all*.

LEGAL.

Interesting Decisions of the Supreme Court—Cases of Local Importance.

Yesterday Prothonotary Keenan received the written opinions of the Supreme Court, to which reference has heretofore been made in our columns. Among those of local interest we find the following:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CASE.

The case of S. S. Fowler's assignee vs. John D. Scully in trust for the First National Bank. This case was tried in the District Court. The gist of it was that Fowler had given the First National Bank a mortgage for $100,000 on condition that they should discount his note for $76,000 without interest. Fowler subsequently failed and made an assignment. The assignee demanded the return of the mortgage and brought suit to recover it. He lost his case and appealed to the Supreme Court.

The agreement was heard in the Supreme Court while it was sitting in Pittsburgh several months ago, Judge Black appearing for the assignee and claiming that under the charter to granted to National Banks, they could not speculate in mortgages. This view of the case was taken by the Supreme Court

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873.

WE RETURN our sincere thanks to the members of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Councils for the great honor they have again conferred upon the GAZETTE by re-electing it City Printer. We take it as an endorsement of our past labors, uniform advocacy of those measures of practical value to both cities, and steadfast adherence to the great principles of the party through which the present high state of prosperity everywhere prevailing throughout the country is mainly due. In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavor to merit the confidence and partiality shown us by our friends in Councils, and continue to be the exponent and advocate of all that is just and good in the measures proposed for the advancement of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Again we thank our friends for their renewed expressions of their esteem and confidence.

THE corner-stone of the First Protestant Church edifice in Rome was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 8th inst.

OHIO is just now voting by townships, towns and cities to issue bonds to assist railroad building. Pay day will come around one of these days.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky "to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors within the State." This is surely an attack on "Old Bourbon."

SENATOR SUMNER has not been in his seat since the recess, and his present illness is thought by his physician to be of a serious nature. His death, although not now actually anticipated, should it come at an early date, will not have been wholly unlooked for.

AGAIN Mrs. Wharton is on trial for her life, this time on the charge of poisoning Eugene Van Ness, a young gentleman who was ill in her house when General Ketchum died. Should the evidence of her guilt be no stronger than in the previous case, we shall believe that the effort to convict her is prompted by malicious motives.

COL. L. V. BOGY, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, has been nominated in caucus by the Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature, as the candidate of that party for United States Senator, defeating General Frank Blair and others. The contest was a bitter one. The Republicans have nominated their late candidate for Governor, Hon. John B. Henderson, by a unanimous vote, and also recommended him to President Grant for a Cabinet appointment in case a vacancy should occur. Our dispatches this morning should give the result of the election for Senator. Gratz Brown and Blair can now retire together as two of the worst defeated candidates for Vice President that ever disgraced a ticket. Farewell Gratz—farewell Blair.

IN the case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, charged with bribery and corruption in securing his seat, it has been proven beyond a doubt, that money was shamefully used in buying up the votes of members of the Kansas Legislature. In one case, that of Senator Sayers, the price paid was $5,000, and in others $1,000 were paid. The State Treasurer testifies that Senator Caldwell told him to procure the names of all the purchasable members, which we presume he did, as he appears to know all about the matter. He is no better than his principal, and ought to be equally punished. We hope, if the evidence should remain uncontradicted, that an example will be made of Caldwell by his prompt expulsion from the place he has so wantonly disgraced.

IN answer to an inquiry of the House of Representatives, the Chief of Engineers reports that the probable cost of deepening the channel of the Mississippi, in order to permit the largest ships to sail up as far as New Orleans, will be $7,500,000. Also the amount already expended for the construction of a canal around the Des Moines rapids is $2,769,200. Also the amount already appropriated for the building of the canal around the falls of the Ohio, $2,887,462. He makes no reference to any estimates of costs for deepening the channel of the Ohio, because first, we suppose, he was not asked to do so; and secondly, it does not appear that Congress has yet waked up to the national importance of such a work.

During the rebellion the Government would have been seriously imperilled had the Ohio river been as low as it has been almost ever since that time. Its great importance at that time was admitted on all sides, as it would have been impossible to carry on the war in the departments of Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia without its aid. It is remarkable how low the water has been ever since the war closed, and this fact ought to stir Congress up to the necessity of expending some money on its improvement.

THE Senate Finance Committee have had under consideration Senator Scott's resolution of inquiry as to whether, under existing laws, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to increase the volume of currency. It is understood that they are adverse to this right, and that they will report accordingly at an early day. The effect of this decision, if it shall be adopted by Congress, will be to withdraw the four millions of currency re-issued some time ago by the Secretary, and thus cause a still further contraction. It is to be regretted that such a determination has been concluded on, as its effect will doubtless be vexatious to the business interests of the country, if, indeed, it will not be really disastrous. Nothing appears to us plainer than that the present volume of currency is deficient in amount to meet all the demands of trade, and a further contraction will be looked for with anxiety, if not with fear and trembling. Where is the money? That is a knotty problem that few can satisfactorily answer. It is scarce, apparently, at all the prominent points, and business interests are suffering in consequence. Interest rates are alarmingly high, and greater financial troubles are predicted by the knowing ones. We hope Congress will hesitate before doing anything to increase the alarm already felt.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, says in his late message to the Legislature:

"I suggest for your consideration whether the time has not arrived to repeal the usury laws, *leaving the established rate of interest to apply to cases in which no contract or agreement has been made.* It is believed that their continuance at the present advanced stage of civilization, and in a State so highly commercial as ours, can not be defended on any logical grounds. It has been feared that their repeal might, in agricultural districts, subject borrowers to the extortion of greedy lenders; but this apprehension has, in other communities, proved unfounded. In ruder conditions of society, when the laboring classes were, to a great extent, dependent on capitalists, there was a plausible argument in favor of limiting the rate of interest. But at the present day, when the eagerness to lend is quite as prevalent as the desire to borrow, and when labor has become independent and powerful, it needs no protection, direct or indirect, against capital in competing with it for the profits of production."

These words from such high authority are respectfully commended to our Legislature, and also to the members of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Philadelphia. The usury laws of the country are now and have been for many years dead letters on the statute books, and there can be no possible objection to the making of an agreement for an interest rate between borrower and lender. In case no contract is made, the State ought to establish a legal rate, but the practice now uniformly adopted ought to have the sanction of law.

THE GRAND JURY.

We are glad that the people of this country are gradually but surely awakening to the extent of the evils growing out of our present Grand Jury system, and to the criminal nature of many of the magisterial returns made under the same. For a long time back we have noticed and commented upon this mockery of justice, but so wedded do we become to our "time honored" customs and methods of procedure, that our eyes are frequently blinded to the most glaring and manifest absurdities, and we fail to correct old abuses until we are brought up standing by some event of more than ordinary significance. There is not a Judge on the Bench in this county today, not an Attorney at this bar, not a man who has acted as a Grand Juror during the past ten years particularly, but who knows and will testify to the worse than criminal license taken by many of our so-called magistrates in the return of cases to the Grand Jury. It is by no means a singular nor exceptional circumstance that the alderman is found to be the real prosecutor in the case, leading a simple and confiding creature into difficulty, disgrace and expense in order wholly that he may put money in his purse, and regardless of the ends of justice and his oath.

NOR is this all, by any means, or the end of the suffering entailed by the pernicious system. Tom sues Dick for assault—the result of a hasty and bloodless quarrel which should have ended without further trouble. The 'Squire hears Tom's story, and holds Dick for trial, fixing his bail at a figure beyond his possibility of obtaining it. The result is he goes to jail—say for a period of two or three months—to await the action of the Grand Jury in his case. At the end of this time he is returned to Court for trial—he may remain another month in jail awaiting it—and after the loss of all this time, and the suffering entailed upon his family in consequence of it, he is fortunate if he gets off with a slight fine and another month, either at the Work House or the County Jail. Often such cases are dismissed by the Grand Jury after the accused has lain in jail for months awaiting the *ex parte* hearing of this magnificent old fogy humbug of a "Grand Inquest." Often again Tom in sueing Dick gets sued by Dick, and both are sent to jail by the imperious representative of justice, when a reconciliation could have been brought about by the magistrate if he had not thereby imperiled his "costs." Who will attempt to picture the suffering of the families of the poor and unknown under this pernicious system? How many fathers are daily sent to the jails of the Commonwealth, to await a "hearing" before the Grand Jury, for some trifling charge, which should never have been made, or, if made, should have been heard and ended at once by some lawful authority? How much time is annually lost to labor through this worse than criminal delay? Will some of our friends who can see the merits, or the practical value of the Grand Jury system, enlighten us in regard to them? We confess our inability to find aught but great cause to condemn the whole system, and shall hail the day when it shall be consigned to the oblivion of the past, along with its twin relic of a by-gone age, the present law through which our Aldermen hold their tenure of a useless and crime-breeding office. Let them both go, and together, and give us a better system, one that has long been asked for, and only refused because of a dislike to part with old customs and laws.

PERSONAL.

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER lives in Venice.

THE widow of Major-General Thomas is traveling with her daughters in Germany.

THE widow of Major-General Robert Anderson lives in retirement near Florence.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has accepted the invitation of the Czar to visit him in St. Petersburg next May.

NAPOLEON-EUGENE-LOUIS-JEAN-JOSEPH BONAPARTE, now nearly seventeen years of age, is now heir to the phantom Bonaparte throne.

WILLIAM CASTLE, the American tenor, whose exquisite voice has often delighted our people, has been received with great *eclat* in London.

MR. BOOKER, a highly esteemed and wealthy merchant of New York, will shortly wed Miss Schurz, daughter of Senator Carl Schurz.

A MRS. PAINTER, aged ninety-five years, was buried near Gladson, Ala., recently. At her funeral were three of her children, triplets, over forty years of age.

THE Prince de Lynar, the new German Secretary of Legation at Paris, was for some time in this country, where he was married, last year, to a Western lady.

WILLIAM WARRINGTON, a district postmaster in Birmingham, England, got five years' penal servitude for embezzling $60 deposited in the Postoffice Savings Bank under his charge.

ALEX. H. JOHNSON, the engineer to whose want of sobriety the recent terrible disaster on the Western Railroad of Georgia is said to be due, has been arrested and imprisoned in Macon, and will be tried for murder.

THE English Opera Company, which includes Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Miss Emma Howson, and the other members of the troupe of last season, recently appeared in Chicago.

CORA PEARL, in her morbid desire for notoriety, was the first to announce to the Paris journals that M. Duval had shot himself in her presence. She also detailed how she had treated the young man, careless of the disgrace that would attach to her.

MISS SALLIE SHANNON, lately married in Kansas, was a daughter of Wilson Shannon, one of the early Territorial Governors. If her claim to fashionable position, however, was the fact that she was the favorite dancing partner of Duke Alexis, in St. Louis.

HIS HIGHNESS Prince Hassan Pacha, son of the Khedive of Egypt, is traveling through southern Europe, and will soon be on his way to the United States, when the young ladies will have the opportunity of seeing a first-class heathen Prince at his devotions.

THE Abbe Junqua has been condemned to six months' imprisonment in Bordeaux, France, for illegally wearing ecclesiastical robes. He asserted that his right to the drapery had not been lessened by his refusal to accept the infallibility dogma, and when he heard his sentence he exclaimed, "And yet it was only a question of dogma!"

ISABELLA GALLETI, the great Italian prima donna, has broken her contract for Cairo, Egypt, which would have brought her 200,000f. in three months, and for no known reason. She is an incomprehensible woman, oftener guided by whims than sense. Able to earn $600 per night, she prefers to remain poor rather than sing when she does not feel like it. When in the divine flame she saves nothing of her wonderful earnings, spending like a princess, greatly aided by a worthless husband, who gambles like a Russian nobleman.

Sick Potatoes.

During the winter and spring potatoes begin to grow old and to decay, when they become particularly unwholesome. Never eat one of these. If there is any taint about them, any bad taste or smell, never put them in your stomach. People in the country do not suffer so much from inability to get good potatoes as people in the city do. In the city they are so much exposed to cold, and heat and light, and get so bruised that they are never so good as when they come from the farmer's cellar. While on this subject we will give our readers a recipe for raising wholesome and delicious potatoes. Choose a soil that is dry and sandy, loam, if possible; but any soil will do except where it is positively wet. With a plough mark out your furrows three and a half feet apart, and eight or ten inches deep. Now fill this furrow with thoroughly rotten oak tan bark, or chip manure, on which is a good sprinkling of salt. Over this spread the soil half an inch thick, and plant the best varieties of potatoes. Strictly follow this rule, and nutritious and delicious potatoes will be the result.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIFTY-FIVE old Catholic priests are now declared apostates from the Church of Rome; forty-two of them are in Germany and Austria.

MILKMEN in London are fined ten dollars every time they are caught adding water to their milk. Such a measure in this country would speedily extinguish the national debt.

THE experience of the Chaplain of the Wisconsin State Prison is that jail-birds are the most orderly and attentive sort of learners. The statement counts one for the convicts, but two for the Chaplain.

THE St. Louis *Democrat's* fashion editor says: "It is astonishing to see young girls parading the streets of our modest and unassuming town, with a tuckubehindwigglederamfoolativeness larger than they are. But we s'pose it's the fashion."

IT has been definitely settled by Dr. Pitzer that the minute organisms, commonly known as diatoms, are vegetable in their nature. For a long time they were supposed to be animals, from the apparent volition shown in their movements, and were called animalcules.

TWENTY-FIVE vacancies will occur in the United States Senate on the 4th of March, thirteen of which have already been filled. The States yet to elect are Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nevada.

AN employe in a mill at Dalton, Mass., was recently caught by his clothing and carried up to the shafting, head downward. John Meagher, a boy 16 years old, seeing what happened, instantly threw a dipper full of soap on the main belt, which caused it to slip till the gate could be shut and the man's life saved.

A GREEN county (New York) farmer recklessly publishes the following challenge: "I will bet $42.25 that my hired man can take longer to go to the harvest field, get back to dinner quicker, eat more, do less, and bear down harder on the panel of the fence, than any other hired man within fifteen miles of the flag-staff in Jefferson."

THE Heathen Chinee's ideas of the uses and habits of deep-sea telegraphic cables are rather peculiar. Some of these innocent Confucians make a living by fishing up the wires, cutting them, and selling the pieces. Occasionally they vary their dark ways by resetting the cable like a verbena, or a geranium, in order that it may grow and serve for future provision.

A FARMER in Kentucky recently made a bet that he could husk eighty bushels of corn in a day, but before he finished the job he ascertained that the man with whom he had made the bet was making arrangements to elope with his wife. He abandoned the job, lost the bet, but frustrated the designs of the guilty couple to their a-maize-ment.

ON one of the islands late in dispute between England and America, of which San Juan is the principal one, there are about 680 inhabitants. San Juan Island alone has nearly 350 inhabitants, and 65 farms; Oreas Island has 165 inhabitants, and 40 farms; Lopez Island has 135 inhabitants, and 35 farms, and there are a few inhabitants on the smaller islands.

LAVILLE, first officer of the wrecked ship Golden Hind, who has just arrived from Rio, says that the vessel was wrecked on the west coast of Patagonia in June last, and fourteen of the crew spent forty-eight days in two open boats in the Straits of Magellan. They were compelled by hunger to devour the bodies of five of their companions who died from privation and exposure.

A WOMAN visitor at a Bennington (Vt.) paper-mill was sufficiently energetic in her laughter, while standing by the engine where rags are ground into pulp, to eject a plateful of teeth into the machine. Immediate effort was made to rescue the valuable article, but when found, nothing but the gold plate remained, the porcelain substitute for the fair ivories having gone to increase the stock in trade of the manufacturer.

DR. EDWARD YOUNG, of the Bureau of Statistics, is preparing a small pamphlet in regard to the manufacture of window-glass abroad. In this branch of industry, he says, Belgium is far ahead of the United States. In the former country the cost of labor is 35 per cent. of the whole cost of production. As a business the manufacture of window glass in Belgium has not been profitable, thirty-six companies having failed, or abandoned it with loss, since 1841.

ACCORDING to an estimate, out of twenty-five hundred and forty Emperors or Kings over sixty-four nations, two hundred and ninety-nine were dethroned, sixty-four abdicated, twenty committed suicide, eleven went mad, one hundred died on the battle-field, one hundred and twenty-three were made prisoners, twenty-five became or were pronounced martyrs and saints, one hundred and fifty-one were assassinated, sixty-two poisoned and one hundred and eight sentenced to death. Total, nine hundred and sixty-three.

THERE is trouble in the Prussian military circles just now to decide upon a uniform system of nomenclature for military purposes. The old Prussian army retains the old technical phrases which were adopted by Frederick the Great, while the new contingents of the Middle States use the German terms. The older officers favor the retention of the French system, while the greater enthusiasm of the younger patriots makes them incline to pure Teutonic phrases. They do not want it said any longer that a German army cannot be handled without the French tongue.

AT Hazle Green, near Galena, Ills., last Thursday, a man was preparing some nitro glycerine, when the can exploded, hurling him 150 feet from the spot, and killing him instantly. One of his arms was blown off and was picked up some distance from the body. Both of his eyes were blown out of his head, and the body was so torn and lacerated that it would have been impossible to recognize it. The building in which the explosion took place was blown to atoms, and it is said that on the spot where the building stood, the only vestige that remained was a single board. The unfortunate man leaves a wife but no children.

THE *Jewish Messenger* discourses upon the subject of Jewish and Christian marriages, and after declaring that such marriages are rarely happy, reaches the conclusion that "it becomes the duty of the Jew to reason with his brother who contemplates a severance from his religion and his race. The loss is individual rather than national; yet not altogether a loss to be overlooked. Renegades from our faith have unconsciously as often as intentionally injured the body at large. We do not care to lose any scion of the house of Abraham that might have flourished gloriously, and this sentiment is created by love for him no less than by that pride of race which is actually a species of patriotism."

THE annual report of the superintendent of the Girard estate, which has just appeared in the Philadelphia papers, shows that the value of the residuary fund of the estate, leaving out the college property, the appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware front, etc., is about five millions of dollars. The revenue derived from this property in the year 1872 was over seven hundred thousand dollars. The expenditures on the estate, for taxes, improvements, and all other matters, were $488,749.20, and for the college, $191,060.86; in all, $679,810. It is worth while to remark that in all the expenditures of nearly half a million in the administration of the estate, less than fifteen thousand dollars was for salaries.

IN the January *Atlantic* Mrs. Agassiz gives a sorry picture of the Indians of Terra Del Fuego, with whom she scraped a passing acquaintance in the course of her recent trip on the Hassler. Though she has looked upon savages North and South, she states that she has never seen any so repulsive as these. Their bodies are out of proportion almost to deformity, their expression is bestial, their manners are uncouth in the extreme, and their tastes apparently of the lowest description. Their appetite for tobacco is strong, and their talking is like the chattering of so many monkeys. "They wander naked and homeless in snow and mist and rain, as they have done for ages, asking of the land only a strip of beach and a handful of fire; of the ocean, shellfish enough to save them from starvation.

A PLAYFUL assistant to a fish monger with a basket of crabs on his arm, took it into his head while passing the monkey's house in the Jardin des Plates, Paris, the other day that it would be amusing to give a crab to one of the monkeys which held out its "hand" through the wires of its cage. The animal we are told looked at it curiously, then raised it to his mouth. The crab—hitherto inert—now recovered its self-possession, and took hold of the monkey's nose between its large claws. The other, with a piercing cry, rushed to the roof of the building, clinging to a cord. The crab continued to maintain its hold, the monkey frantically endeavoring to tear it away. Weary of the struggle, he suspended himself to a bar by the tail, and swung violently to and fro hoping thus to throw off his enemy, tho other apes sitting below on the ground, looking on with astonishment at the strange spectacle. Suddenly the poor animal became motionless. He was, an eye witness suggests, thinking, and his reflections we are told, were of a melancholy character, as they ended in suicide. He let go the bar to which he had been suspended, and, falling head foremost, was killed instantly, his nose still in the claws of his persecutor.

To Glaze Shirts.—To every quart of made starch add a teaspoonful of starch and one of white soap, scraped fine. Boil the starch, after adding hot water, until you have it as thick as you wish.

WARM FEET.

And How to Keep Them So.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* furnishes that paper with the following remarks on warm feet, which remarks are admirably calculated for our latitude:

To go with cold feet is to undermine the constitution, and this half the women and the girls are doing. They have the habit of cold feet, and the accompanying habit of ill health; think home-knit woolen stockings are not very fashionable. Once no country girl was reckoned fit to be married until she had knit her pillow-case full of stockings, but it is not so now. I do not regret that less hand-knitting is done now than formerly, but I hope we shall not give up warm woolen stockings for winter use until we can replace them with something better. Merino or the common "boughten" white wool stockings are rather thin, but some of us supplement them with an additional pair of cotton stockings, wearing the cotton or the woolen pair next the feet, as the individuals prefer. Cold feet are often caused, at least in part, by too tight elastic or bands at the tops of the stockings, or by tight shoes, or shoes tight in the ankles. These interfere with the circulation of the blood, and there cannot be a comfortable degree of warmth without a good circulation and aeration of the blood. My last lesson in this matter came from baby's experience last September. Suddenly she contracted a habit of having cold feet, and when I warmed them the skin seemed hard and inactive, suggesting the need of a bath, when a bath did not seem necessary except for the feet. At length it occurred to me that her "ankle ties" had been too loose, and just before we came home from our visit a young lady cousin had set the buttons back further, to make the little slipper stay on better. Ever since that change the slipper-straps had been too tight around her ankles, especially after I put on woolen stockings. I changed the buttons again, and her feet no longer got cold, except in consequence of the actual rigors of the climate. Some well-informed persons object to Congress gaiters, the elastics are usually so firm and close about the ankle. Only very loose gaiters are allowable, and these may not be necessary when the stockings are worn over under-drawers. Garters in the shape of straps buttoning to both waist and stockings are most sensible for women as well as children.

Linseed Tea For Sick Horses

According to the *American Veterinary Journal*, this is not only a valuable restorative, but is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates them; tranquilizes the irritable states of the parts, and favors healthy action. The editor says we have prescribed linseed tea in large quantities during the past month for horses laboring under the prevailing influenza; they seem to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. Aside from the benefit we derive from the action of mucilage and oil, which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of deglutition, which incapacitates from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in case of irritable cough the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form it may be given to the animals laboring under acute or chronic disease of the urinary apparatus, more especially of the kidneys. The linseed tea is prepared as follows: Put a couple of handfuls of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it. Cover it up a short time, then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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STEVENSON & FOSTER,
Can furnish Cases for the
ALDINE
AND BIND THEM,
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Professor Tyndall as a Lecturer.
[From the New York World.]
Tyndall has reached the mature age of fifty-three years, though few persons would take him to be more than forty-five. He is of medium height, of spare build, and as his "Hours of Exercise in the Alps"—not the record of them but the events themselves—have shown, he is of exceedingly active habits. The poetic word "dissome" well describes both his physical frame-work and his mental apparatus. There is nothing stiff or contracted in either. He is constantly adding to his knowledge as he is constantly exercising his muscles. In dress he is scrupulously neat. He betrays the English gentleman in his mutton-chop whiskers as in his every movement on the platform. His voice is a singularly pleasant one to listen to. All our readers know that the great Hall of Cooper Union is not constructed for acoustic effect—it is very trying on most speakers. Tyndall was heard with perfect ease in the corridors. His intonation is animated, and though he emphasizes very few passages in his lecture it is not monotonous. His pronunciation is very distinct, and betrays very little of that peculiar accent which we couple with the Englishman. The most remarkable thing to an auditor was his perfect command over his voice, his repertoire of words, and his apparatus. If the apparatus had been moved by his mere volition as his hand was, it could not have responded more promptly or accurately to his call. No words of ours can give a distinct idea of the beauty of the experiments and the facility with which they were performed—though many of them required delicate manipulation—but a sketch will give them a conception of the lecturer's purpose in delivering the lectures as well as his mode of presenting some of the facts of optics.

Most Important Notice.
We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cost an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.
DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quick relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.
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Glycerine has been before the public but a little over a decade, and its discovery is comparatively recent. It would be difficult to mention a substance which has obtained a wider application in the arts and manufactures of the present day. Its value for the pharmaceutical preparations and all affections of the skin is now universally known and recognized, and hence it is desirable that true and genuine compounds of Glycerine be placed before the public.
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